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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

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TWELVE PAGES.

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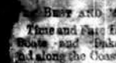

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMER.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
4.30 P.M.				
4th July	ROTHA	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9620
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MANTOVA	10069		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10312
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

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TO MARSEILLES.

Date;	Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Magnan	9th July, 1908.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schmitz	6th Aug., "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Allard	3rd Sept., "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boyer	1st Oct., "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thrillon	29th " "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Magnan	26th Nov., "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schmitz	24th Dec., "

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VIA AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Date;	Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17th July 1908,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14th August, "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Magnan	11th Sept., "

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Date
[illegible]	Shales Abery	8503	13th July 08.
[illegible]	[illegible]	7169	31st " "
[illegible]	[illegible]	8091	10th Aug "
[illegible]	[illegible]	8134	4th Sept "
[illegible]	[illegible]	8716	24th " "
[illegible]	[illegible]	8166	11th Oct "
[illegible]	[illegible]	8368	31st " "
[illegible]	New Steamer	8640	11th Nov "

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LHASA	2171 Tons.	3rd July	6 a.m. on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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30th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORBER	5,201	A. Forest	1st July 1908
F. FERDINAND	8,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,256	F. Radesich	1st October 1908
KORBER	5,201	A. Forest	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	8282	M. Dobcevich	16th Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE,

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chumak	29th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5003	B. Delmars	25th July 1908.

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Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	S. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	8th Aug.	18th Aug.
YETCHUFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug.	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug.	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept.	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept.	8th Oct.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	3100	Jacobson	10th July.
FRAESIDENT	3400	Mohlkenen	20th July.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to "TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACPADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1908.

BROOKE, BOND & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Post Box No. 271.

NOTICE.

MR. E. T. MUNGAVIN is NO LONGER in this Company's Service and has no power to receive monies or grant receipts in the Company's name.

BROOKE, BOND & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY, JUNE 27TH 1908.

ADEN SETTLEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An UPPER SUBORDINATE ENGINEER, with good knowledge and recent experience of estimating for and carrying out Drainage Work, to take charge of Drainage Scheme, Shaikh Othman, Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Aden Settlement.

TERMS:

Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Probable period of employment, one year, 2nd Class passage from India to Aden and vice versa.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Customs House, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd July, 1908, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of cases Rolled Gold Jewellery, Beer, Tinware, Enamelled ware, Chinaware, Hardware Machinery, Nails, Chemicals, Hosiery, Cordroy (Piece Goods), Gramophones, Toys. Medicine and Electric Sparklers, casks Spirits, Cases and Drums, Rectified Spirits, Mineral and Wood Naptha and Composition Paint, cases and bales Coloured Paper, Crates, Benzol and Colours, casks Cement, bags Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Moong, Castorseed, Dhall, Dry Dates, and Wheat Bran, Kegs Paint, Joists Steel, bundles Buckets and Iron bars and Deck Chairs.

The sale will commence at 1-30 P. M. (S. T.) on both days. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

G. F. THOMAS,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY will JOIN the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, from the 1st July, 1908, and will accept business at Tariff Rates from that date.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 538.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 8-5.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL;
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND,
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOOD NOVELS.

Cloth, Rs. 2-4 ; Paper, Rs. 1-12 Each.

Five Nights. By Victoria Cross.
Mrs. Crewe's Career. By Winston Churchill.
The Grey Knight. By Mrs. Henry De la Pasture.
The Spanish Jade. By Maurice Hewlett.
The Great Amulet By Lady Troubridge.
A Gentleman of London. By Morice Gerard.
The Duke's Motto. By J. H. McCarthy.
Somehow Good. By William de Morgan.
Sheaves. By E. F. Benson.
Three Miss Grimes. By S. MacNaughton.
The Kiss of Helen. By Charles Marriott.
Crossrigg. By Mary and Jane Findlater.
Many Junes. By Archibald Marshall.
The Sword Decides. By Majorie Bowen.
The Missioner. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Beatrix of Clare. By John Reed Scott.
The Opened Shutters. By Clara Louise Burnham.
Roses and Rue. By Horace Wyndham.
Pearl of Pearl Island. By John Oxenham.
Confessions of a Tradesman. By Frank T. Bullen.
The Coward Behind the Curtain. By Richard March.
The Fly on the Wheel. By Katherine Cecil Thurston.
The Heart of a Child. By Frank Danby.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive national cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kiddarpore, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from WEDNESDAY the 1st proximo, till Wednesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 131, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A specific cure for Cough Coll. Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia. Nearly thirty years past : yet nothing has displaced it. It is tasty. Chil iren drink it willingly.

Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memen St., BOMBAY.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. C. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. C. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. C. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Crown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE, complete and in good order: offers received where Table may be seen.—SUPDT., SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandevee Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies Bonnemains and recommendations, thus Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Specially Fine Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants when we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Pyad and dak Companies Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Rs. 2. Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort,

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Rc. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Bonny & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Tables, Hours and Conforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Good Diet, Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large orders. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower, fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to FALKRAD and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Apply to the Bungalow, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening. Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage).

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR : The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Kt., Captain, Bar-at-law, Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Brand Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 1-2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE.	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,193,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers,

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
"NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR."

Act without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which, it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 : per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

ECZEMA MADE HER GIVE UP WORK

Hands, Arms, and Feet Affected—Medical Treatment Made Hands Swell and Run Water—Was as Helpless as a Baby—Followed a Neighbour's Advice and Her

CURE BY CUTICURA HAS BEEN PERMANENT

"My daughter, Mrs. Hannah Austin, lives with me, and in September, 1906, something came on her hands and feet which a doctor said was eczema. He gave her a box of ointment which caused her hands to swell and run water. She was in a dreadful state and as helpless as a baby. A neighbour, whose child had had a similar disease on the head, recommended me to try Cuticura Ointment. Finding that it did her good, we went on trying Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Being employed in the mills as a silk worker, my daughter had had to give up work for a fortnight, but after using Cuticura Remedies for a few days she was able to resume her occupation. The disease not only affected her hands and feet but went up to her elbows. In all she had two tablets of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment (some of which is still left), and one bottle of Cuticura Pills. There has been no return of the distressing eruption and she is now working regularly. Mrs. Margaret Doxey, 43, Broad St., Leek, Staffordshire, June 19, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, worn-out mothers when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED,
A RUBBER TYRED BUGGY with HOOD and HARNESS,
E. M. PROSS,
Bombay

DONT FAIL TO TAKE THE BENEFIT OF
A FREDOON & CO'S
BONAFIDE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Mark our very LOW PRICES and we are sure You will go home internally satisfied with the bargains You have made.
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliya, Calcutta.

FIN

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain H Fruin-Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur 2,190 tons, Captain E Barmeister will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 40 deck passengers,

The P and O Company's steamer Delhi 4,713 tons Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai intermediate ports and Colombo brought the China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghi---Mr. R. Viecaji. From Hongkong----Mr. S. Mawji. From Colombo---Lady Dickson, Mr. Dickson, Captain Dickson, Captain Oldfield and Mr. W. R. Gibbs. From Melbourne---Mr. T. Scott and Captain Bulmain. From Sydney---Captian A. S, Choloner and Mr. F. Manly.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 27th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Rickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 29.

Asgard ....3712...Redman ...T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Delhi .....4733 Andrews .....P and O Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson .....Ro & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gartyvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Helios .....860 Brunsgaard .....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Hrrant ..4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nadir .....2041 Wright .....T M & Co
Peninsular ...1929.....Palmer.....P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer..1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shfrala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith.....
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	1-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	20-7	L'pool	K N & Co
G Dumra	762	Cole	P Gulf	2-7	M M & Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	4-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello	2309	Bunton	Hull	.. 26-6	F Muir & Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
N Ivydene	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Z'bar	29-6.	A Strandes
O Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Antwerp	11-7	K Nixon & Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co
Q Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi		N F M M & Co
		H W P D			
Kaveri	553	Mahomed			N F Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Shamsudin			N F Bo S N Co Ld
Offside O					
Strathfillan	2810	Hilton	Calcutta	29-6	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sealda.....3438 Brown.....N F M M & Co
2 Castalia...4081 Abrey L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3 Chanda ...3951 Tice ...Antwerp ...3-7 M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall 3293 Main ...K'chi 2-7 K Nixon & Co
5 Morocco...2476 Boxhall ...K'chi .....6-7 F M & Co
6 Gouverneur 2120 Burmeister Z'bar 30-6 A Strandes
8 Koerber ...3250 Foresti ...Trieste. 1-7 A L S N Co
9 Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai...8-7 P & O Co
12 Egypt .....4178 Summers ...London 4-7 P & O Co
14 Lhasa ..... 941 Rothwell ...K'chi 3-7 M M & Co
15 Haidari ....1563 DeLorine Jedda 7-7 B & P S N Co
16 Goalpara....1358 Bishop ...Busreh 29 6 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Alavi s.....	Frain-Hill ...	Calcutta, June 13

The steamer Gouverneur Barmeister, for Zanzibar &c obtained her portclearance yesterday,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s. s. Isabia from Hongkong left Singapore on the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Wakamiya Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 28th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Clan Macdongall	Liverpool
22	Hymettus	Melbourne
25	Lalpoora	Calcutta
26	Dilwara	London
26	Clan Cameron	Coast
26	Fulwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Colquhoun s—200 bales wool C Nanji and Co; 41 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Chanda s—200 bales cotton, S Bassons.

FOR LONDON.

Ivydene s—3,675 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Egypt s—50 cwts deer horns, H A Oomer; 66 cwts condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 10 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 60 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 40 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 203 cwts gum, M Moolji; 57 cwts coffee Finlay Muir and Co; 6 cases bristles, J A Beghie and Co; 8 bales moong mats and 4 cases brassware etc., L.B. Bhootwala; 4 cases silk cloth, 8 bales curtains and 7 bales carpets, King King and Co; 24 bales skins, R M Kooka; 30 cwts fishmaws C Moongaji; 65 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 24 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Morocco s—103 cwts gum, P Jethybhoy; 4 bales carpets, Latham and Co; 6,007 cwt cottonseed, W Becker.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—6,300 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 21,300 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—3,001 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales Manji H Govindji; 1,000 cwts linseed cake Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,996 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri 1,001 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—215 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 200 bales cotton-fly, J C Tadiwalla; 110 bales cotton, waste, H Bejnath and Co; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji; 915 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly R Rattanji; 32 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2 cases annimal's guts, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GALATZ.

Koerber s—15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,510 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 41 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 1,537 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,415 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 20 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—950 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—350 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th June.

227.—Detail for week ending 4th Proximo :—
To-day Tuesday 30th instant—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.
Wednesday 1st. Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday 2nd Prox.—"L" Coy. 7-15 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 3rd Prox—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

228—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company :—

No. 6256 Cadet V Windsor.
No. 6257 Cadet S Barron.
No. 6258 Cadet W Bashoory.
No. 6259 Cadet G Biggs.
No. 6260 Cadet W Chaves.
No. 6261 Cadet E Courcey.
No. 6262 Cadet C Cox.
No. 6263 Cadet H Curtis.
No. 6264 Cadet L D'Closets.
No. 6265 Cadet S Ezechiel.
No. 6266 Cadet J Falcao.
No. 6267 Cadet J Gariso.
No. 6268 Cadet V Gariso.
No. 6269 Cadet F Garthwaite.
No. 6270 Cadet E Goro.
No. 6271 Cadet E Grant.
No. 6272 Cadet C Grahurst.
No. 6273 Cadet E Hewes.
No. 6274 Cadet D Keeshan.
No. 6275 Cadet T Kenney.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0	...
Teheran ...	29	2	1 p. m.	0	21
Suez	29	2	30 p. m.	0	25

The latest publication in the Entomological Series of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India is headed "Remarks on Indian Scale Insects ('Coccidae') Part III., with a catalogue of all species hitherto recorded from the Indian Continent." It is by Mr. E. E. Green, F.E.S., etc., Government Entomologist, Ceylon, and includes several original illustrations by the author.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 103 H. O., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAYLDON—June 9, at 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W., the wife of Lieut. R. C. Bayldon, R. N., of a son.

BOREHAM—June 6, at 8 Edith Grove, Chelsea, the wife of George H Boreham, of a daughter,

CARPENDALE—June 7, at Denham Court, Winchester, the wife of Commander C. D. Carpendale, R.N., of a son.

STEEL—June 6, at Sunnyside, Kirkby, Liverpool, the wife of H. Edmond Steel, of a daughter.

TIVERTON—June 4, at 4 Ennismore Gardens, the Viscountess Tiverton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIANCHI—FRY—June 6, at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, Antonio Frederick, son of Col. Bianchi, to Annie Joyce, daughter of George F. Fry.

BUCKINGHAM—RUDGE—June 2, at the Parish Church, Harrietsham, Kent, Aubrey Webster Bukingham, Captain, 3rd Gordon Highlanders, to Mabel Felizarda, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col Walter Reginald Rudge.

HUGHES—HAMILTON—June 4, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Claude Neville Hughes to Myra, daughter of the late Capt. Angus Hamilton, of 2nd West Indian Regt.

LUARD—INGLES—June 4, at St. Nicholas Church, Witham, Commander Luard, R. N., son of Admiral Sir W. Luard, to Bessie, daughter of the Rev. Canon Ingles.

PENNELL—THIRKELL WHITE—June 10, at Maymyo, Burma, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev. Walter White Moulmein, cousin of the bride, Charles Stuart Pennell, of the Indian Civil Service, youngest son of the late Rev. James Pennell of Ballingry, Fifeshire, to Dorothy, elder daughter of the Honourable Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K. C. I. E., Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

ROBERTS—WHITEHOUSE—June 3 at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Frederick Emilius Roberts, lieutenant Royal Army Medical Corps, to Gladys Helen, daughter of Mr. W. E. Whitehouse.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 7, at 64 Porchester Terrace, W., Mary, daughter of the late Charles Anderson, M. D., of Leith, aged 69.

CAUDWELL—June 5, at Spencer Park, Wandsworth, Job Caudwell, aged 87.

CLAY—June 6, at Exmouth, Arthur Robert Clay, son of the late Capt. Thomas Stanley Clay, of the 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, aged 40.

DAVIES—June 7, at Plumstead, Charles Durourte Davies, late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Volunteer batt. Royal West Kent Regt, son of the late Thomas Davies.

JACKSON—June 2, at Hastings, Dame Louisa Maria, widow of the late Sir Louis Steuart Jackson, C. I. E., and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. Staveley, C. B., aged 83.

JOSSELYN—June 7, at Fornham Priory, Bury St. Edmunds, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Henry Josselyn, late 9th the Norfolk Regt., son of the late John Josselyn, J. P., D. L., aged 69.

ROWLANDSON—On 7th inst., at 10 Hamilton Road, Ealing, Col. George Rowlandson, Indian Army, aged 73. Funeral took place at Elmer's End Cemetery on Thursday 11th at 3 p. m.

SELWYN—May 24, At Artillery Mansions Hotel, suddenly from heart failure, Mabel E. Lee Selwyn, the dearly beloved wife of Major C. H. Selwyn, XII Cavalry.

WYNTER—June 6, at The Farm, Lower Eashing, Florence Lucy, wife of Lieu.-Col. Arthur Leycester Wynter, aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARVEY—June 19, at Subathu, the wife of Captain R. P. Harvey, Royal Berkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—June 28, Clara, the loved wife of Captain Ralph Blake, H. H. the Nizam's Artillery.

ROSE—June 17, at Phillour, Punjab, Elisha Rose, Executive Engineer, aged 61 years.

TOMKINS—June 19, at Naini Tal, very suddenly, Isabelle Marie, wife of Captain Ernest L. Tomkins R. A., aged 33 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 6-52m., 9-4a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-52a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 16h. 1'15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Wednesday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 0-34m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-29a.

Thursday, July 2.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High, water 1-8m., 1-54a. Low water, 6-54m., 8-6a.

Friday, July 3.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 1-41m., 2-23a. Low water, 7-28m., 8-44a.

Saturday, July 4.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 2-16m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 8-25a.

Sunday, July 5.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-58m., 3-29a.; Low water, 8-44m., 10-13a.

Monday, July 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-50m., 4-9a.; Low water, 9-33m., 11-10a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. to-morrow the 1st proximo.

THE ORIENTAL AGENCY Co., LD.—The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Agency Co., Ld., was held at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on the 27th instant, at their registered office under the presidency of Mr. Frank Oliveria, J. P., Pleader, when the following business was transacted:—The Directors' report for the year ending 5th November 1907 was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 each share declared free of income-tax. Messrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola and Manekial Ghelabhoy were reelected Directors of the Company. Mr. Narayan Sitaram Nerurkar was appointed Auditor of the Company for 1907-08. A vote of thanks to the Board of Directors, the Agents, and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The public are advised that commencing from Wednesday, the 1st July, the following additional Up Local train will run on week-days:—

WEEK DAYS.

			H.	M.
Grant Road	...	...	Dep. 10	30
Charni Road	...	...	„ 10	34
Marine Lines	...	...	„ 10	37
Church Gate	...	...	„ 10	41
Colaba	...	...	Arr. 10	46

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Roude Lontaine.....Gillet
Overture .....Raymond.....Thomas
Selection.....The Royal Star..Justin Clerice
Valse.....Wedding of the Winds ...Hall
Selection.....Amasis .....Faraday
Morceau Mignon ...Saluto D'Amour Elgar

THE DECCAN ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYALIT TULABA.—The total receipts of the Anjuman during the year under report amounted to Rs. 481-12-8 and its expenditure Rs. 307-3-6. Its permanent fund in charge of the trustees is about Rs. 6,600. The number of poor boys in receipt of school fees and books was 25. They have also received religious and moral education. About 100 boys have learnt drill and gymnastics under a trained instructor. Its Library is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of about 125, excluding the many poor students who use it free of charge. The nice locality in which it is situated, the many newspapers and periodicals it subscribes to and the excellent literature it contains are proving more attractive everyday. The Debating Club gives lectures and holds discussions on every subject except Politics every Sunday. The Anjuman is deeply obliged to all its supporters and benefactors specially to Khan Sahib Munshi Fariduddeen Kazi Karimuddin Sahib of Porebander, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimatullah Kadirbhai.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—Rao Bahadur Kesheoji Nathoo Sailor for the Orphanage K. N. Sailor Printing Press, Rs. 1,000; Sir Sasson J. David and friends, Rs. 250; Sheth Thukver Virji Vahalji for grain and ghee Rs. 204-10-6; Messrs. Morarji, Narsi, Madhavsang, Narottum and Gordhandas, Rs. 151; from the Executors of Bai Gangabai, the widow of the late Sheth Valji Premji, as written in his will, every year, Rs. 125; Sheth Dwarkadass Dharamsey in honour of the marriage ceremony of his daughter, Rs. 101, Sheth Jugaldass Chatrabhuj in memory of his wife Bai Ramcooverbai, Rs. 100; Sheth Madhawdass Jetha in honour of his daughter's marriage ceremony, Rs. 51; in honour of the marriage ceremony of Sheth Madhawji Thakersi's son, Rs. 51; Sheth Ebji Umarsi in honour of the marriage ceremony of his two sons, Rs 51; Sheth Multanchand Vasudeo through Sheth Gulabrai Kedarmal, Rs. 51; Sheth Lalji Vasanji for Table and Chairs, Rs. 50; in memory of Bai Kashibai through Sheth Mobed Rustomji Dosabhai, Rs. 50; Sheth Pragji Surji Rs. 1-8 for milk daily, Rs. 46-8-0; Sheth Valji Dharamsi, Rs.25; Sheth Valji Shamji in greetings of his son's marriage ceremony, Rs. 25; Sheth Valabhadass Tulsidass in honour of the marriage ceremony of his daughter Champabai, Rs. 25; Sheth Khimji Valabhadass in greetings of his son's thread ceremony, Rs. 25; miscellaneous donations Rs. 125.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This Institution intended for European and Eurasian children is still known as Candy's School from the fact of Revd. George Candy (brother of Major Candy of English-Marathi Dictionary fame) having founded it in 1836 and was appointed to it as the first missionary to the Indo-British Community. It was located at Sonapur (now the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market), and owing to excessive overcrowding in the locality, it was during Lord Reay's administration removed to Hornby Road. Urgent appeal now so kindly made by the Bombay Dailies on behalf of the above institution will doubtless receive a deserved response from the public. It must be said to the lasting credit of this great Commercial City in particular, and of the Western Presidency in general that no appeal has ever yet been made, no matter for what purpose or for whom, without receiving a generous response, especially in a deserving case like the present. Lately the financial condition of the schools has caused considerable anxiety to the Committee of Management who have now appealed for help and there is no Institution in the City with stronger claims upon the support of the Anglo-Indian Community. Sir Edward Candy of H. M. S. High Court (son of the Reverend gentleman) and Lady Candy took the warmest interest in the Schools and with the hearty co-operation of kind friends and others never failed to secure a liberal support for the children, but the ever-changing East has always brought with it the loss of friends and well-wishers of the Schools in the Land o' Regrets, and hence the funds have dwindled down to the present embarrassing condition. It may be mentioned that a couple of years ago an appeal made to the Protestant-Churches in the Presidency brought in about Rs. 2,000 and if a similar appeal be now made by the Committee to the churches for only one Sunday offertory, the result would remove, to some extent at least, the deficiency. The Masonic Lodges also, like the Caledonia, Concord, Perseverence, Truth and the Chapter St. George generously came forward with donations nearly amounting to Rs. 500, while the Y. M. C. A. at Mhow, local concerts, sporting clubs, all kindly helped in securing a substantial sum towards the institution. The gentleman who has cheerfully undertaken the task of receiving contributions, Mr. G. B. Adamson, 37 Esplanade Road, is well known in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

EARL ROBERTS has performed many arduous feats in his time but he eclipsed them all the week the mail left, by presiding at no fewer than three banquets in as many days! On the Monday night he took the chair at the annual gathering of the survivors of the Siege of Delhi, on the Wednesday night he presided at the Punjab Frontier Force reunion, and on Thursday night he was Chairman of the Gurkha Brigade dinner. The Gurkhas after their repast held a reception, amongst the guests being the Prime Minister of Nepal and his party. By the way, a review in which some 20,000 troops took part has been held at Aldershot in honour of the Nepalese visitors, whose engagements included a visit to Windsor where they placed a wreath at the base of the tomb of Queen Victoria.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The rainfall from the West Coast has extended into Kathiawar, and is becoming heavier in the Central Provinces; but the Bay of Bengal monsoon is still weak.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The area of relatively low pressure, which had been shown off the Malabar coast, for the past few days, is now moving northward, and to-day is off the Konkan Coast.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is also extended northward and rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula and parts of Kathiawar.

The rainfall has become heavier in the Central Provinces, where it has again been general. The Bay current is weak at present, and has given only light local rain in Burma and Orissa and a few falls in the North-Eastern Districts and North-East India.

The heat depression in North-West India continues much further north than usual, but still there is very little inflow of humid winds into it.

Rain is again confined to the extreme north-west of the United Provinces.

The Principal rainfall amounts are:—Slipper Island and Maymyo, two inches; Bhamo, one and half inches; Cherrapoonjee, three inches; Dehra Dun, Muktesar and Chakrata, half an inch; Jubbulpore and Seoni, one inch; Nagpur and Amraoti, one and a half inches: Akola, Karwar and Mangalore, three inches; Calicut, one and a half inches; Cochin, two inches.

Skies are clear in Rajputana and the adjacent districts to the east of the greater part of Upper India, but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier and much hotter than usual in the Gangetic plain, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, but cooler in the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, also a few falls in the Submontane Districts, the United Provinces, West Himalayas and Gujerat.

The Mail Steamer reports fresh to strong Monsoon from 53deg to 66deg East; thence, to arrival on Sunday evening, moderate to variable, and West, South-westerly winds, and frequent rainsqualls.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P & O Company's China Mail steamer "Delhi," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai, via intermediate ports, reports having experienced westerly winds with heavy continuous rain from Cochin to Vingorla, thence fine weather. The B I S N Company's steamer "Dumra," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, met with moderate monsoon.

The steamer "Strathblane," which reached Bombay on Sunday from Calcutta fell in with strong head wind.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer publishes the following telegram from Simla:—"Storm Signal"—Hoist cautionary signal. Area of low pressure some distance off Konkan Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th June 1908 was 29·616. inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Lahore and Delhi but skies remain clear elsewhere. The air continues generally drier than usual, the humidity at Rawalpindi being only 7 per cent. which is only 1/9th of the usual amount. Both day and night temperatures are considerably higher than the average. Winds are north-westerly in the extreme north and vary from south-easterly to south-westerly over the the rest of the Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal. Temperature has risen and both the maximum and minimum are unusually high. Winds are north-westerly in the west and southerly or easterly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and north Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or less than the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in parts of Rajputana. Winds are westerly north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0·43 inch of rain, Rajkot 0·38 inch and Indore 0·12 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is below normal in the area of rainfall but elsewhere is normal or in excess; the minimum is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has been recorded, the largest amounts being Akola 2·54 inches, Amraoti 1·62 inches, Nagpur 1·52 inches, Jubbulpore 1·24 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the north but is damper elsewhere. The day temperature continues very low in the southern districts but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division; night temperature is equal to or slightly below the average. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general. Bombay has had 0·13 inch, Ratnagiri 0·61 inch, Mormugao 2·45 inches and Karwar 3·01 inches. Skies are overcast. Humidity has increased but is still normal. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Winds have become north-westerly at Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar and north-easterly at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0·30 inch of rain, Belgaum 0·15 inch and Nizamabad 0·10 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature has fallen and is now below normal at a few stations during the day, at night it is normal throughout the division. Winds are westerly or from some points on either side of the west.

General Remarks.—General rain has again fallen in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast where winds directions are abnormal, being generally north-westerly to north-easterly from Bombay to Karwar and southerly or south-easterly at Mangalore and Calicut. Pressure is also relatively low at Bombay and Ratnagiri. These conditions indicate unsettled weather in the east Arabian sea.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. A few falls are likely in the Deccan and West Central India and Gujarat.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Peninsular" which left Aden on 24th experienced from Longitude 53° E. to Longitude 63° E, fresh to strong monsoon winds, fine weather and considerable south-westerly sea; thence to Longitude 66° E. strong or fresh monsoon, cloudy weather, and high, but towards end, decreasing west-south-westerly sea; from there to Longitude 70° E, light to moderate variable wind, frequent rain squalls and cloudy weather; thence to arrival last evening moderate to fresh west-south-westerly wind, cloudy weather, passing squalls and west-south-westerly sea and swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	15·11	12·78	12·52	10·60
Monday, 29th June 1908...	0·35	0·24	0·11	0·13
Total	15·46	13·02	12·63	10·93
Up to same date last year...	23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 26	14·60	10·17	20·18

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 28th	88·6	82·6	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat 22nd	...	...	...	...
Multan	109·8	84·5	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	113·9	85·1	...	0·12
Lahore	112·4	89·2	...	1·39
Sirsa	110·3	88·6	...	2·80
Ambala	108·5	87·0	...	0·28
Delhi	109·7	90·2	...	0·19
Agra	107·0	90·5	...

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

U. P. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette:"—The year ending September 30, 1907 was a moderately prosperous one in the United Provinces. The rains of 1906 were on the whole plentiful. The areas of the two main harvests were large, and there was a quite considerable increase in the sowings of the more valuable crops. Unfortunately the favourable year was closed by a bad monsoon, which has caused the distress now prevailing in a large part of the province. The Board of Revenue, it is satisfactory to see have no hesitation in agreeing with the opinion of the Director of Land Records that the people were—at least till June—substantially better off than a year before, and that the position was much stronger than in 1896, just before the last general famine. These remarks are valuable in view of the present state of affairs, which we trust will be set right again by the present monsoon.

In the United Provinces as in the Punjab the burden of work in many districts is crushing, and although the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor commend the district officials for the way in which they have struggled to cope with it, it is admitted that the good results have only been achieved at the cost of the health of many officers and that the only remedy is a further increase of the staff. In the Punjab the chief need for increase is on the judical side, but in the United Provinces it is on the revenue. In both places the position is the same. It is impossible to manage an ever increasing population under an increasingly intricate system, with the same staff that sufficed in the days gone by. In this respect large minded projects of reform pay better than petty ones. For good administration the staff should be ahead of, not behind, requirements. It is, moreover, clear that unnecessary work has been evolved in both Provinces out of the system under which people live. What the Custom ary Law and Pre-emption Acts are to the Punjabi, the Condition of Tenancy legislation is to the people of the provinces of Agra and Oudh. Litigation is fostered by the conditions that bind the public. There were no less than 324,662 suits and applications under the Agra Tenancy Act. The most notable increases occurred in the institutions of suits for arrears of rent and of suits for ejectment the one affecting "Tahsildars" and the others Assistant Collectors. The report itself shows that this litigation is very largely unnecessary, and that the object of the landlord in the majority of these cases is simply to obtain an enhancement of rent. The number of enhancement suits is a low one. They can only be filed between 30th June and 1st October. This fact seems to suggest that other action is taken because enhancement proceedings themselves are cumbrous, just as a money-lender brings a case for assault in preference to hanging about civil courts for his money. One is glad to see that the question of amendment of this low is under consideration—that it is much needed may be gauged by the remark by The Board: "In Gonda it is stated that the comparatively low number of suits is due to the death of the Maharaja of Ajodhya, which naturally interrupted the regular course of management in his estates." Punjab officials are in the habit of looking sourly on large land-owners who by themselves or through their agents haunt the law courts habitually. It therefore says much about the system in Oudh, when a big man's demise is accepted as a natural cause for reduction in litigation. Our theory is that the Maharaja has no special desire to litigate or drag his tenants up and down the courts, but circumstances operate to compel him to do so. It is for Government to remove that compulsion.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

The "Daily Post":—The Shah of Persia is having renewed trouble, and the crisis is assuming awful dimensions. According to the latest telegraphic advices, "another Afghan band of four hundred men with arms and two thousand camels are reported to have left Munab and are now half way between Bam and the Afghan Border." When indications of trouble first manifested themselves in the appearance of armed crowds in the neighbourhood of Parliament, the Shah threatened to use force and this had the desired effect, as the mob immediately dispersed. This has been followed by a general cessation of work and in a reply to a memorandum "drafted by Parliament to Shah recalling the Royal Covenants and various breaches of the Constitution and asking for Royal Co-operation in the restoration of the confidence of the people," the Shah is reported to have said, "in a long and forcible speech, that his ancestors had won the throne by the sword and that he was not prepared to lose his inheritance without an appeal to the sword." The Persians are on a "constitution," and to those that had already anticipated that continuous trouble would result from the so-called "constitution," the present crisis is not at all surprising. Persia is not fit for this experiment and this is best evidenced by the standard of statesmanship which governs the country at such a crisis. The Shah is busy protecting his own interest and the people are endeavouring to protect theirs, and there is no one to care for the country or its interests. What is the result? Russia is advancing on her from the North, while Turkey is pressing from the East. Obviously, Persia is pursuing a short sighted policy and unless Persians, without any further delay, settle their own differences the crises is inevitable. There is absolutely no use in their placing any faith in the Convention which has, all along, guaranteed their independence and the sooner the necessary steps are taken, the better it will be for them. Besides, Persia has not a well-disciplined army—in fact, her army is no more fit to be put in the field against that of any well regulated country than she is fit for the experiment of parliamentary Government. The late Shah did many things detrimental alike to himself and to his country and the most serious of all was the constitution of this "National Council." What has been the result? As things now are, Persia can hardly be said to exist. There is unrest everywhere, the caravan tracks are impassable on account of robbers; trade and commerce are at a standstill; and crime is rife throughout. All this is due to the existence of this impossible constitution and unless this is destroyed, Persia will have no salvation. The first step in the direction of any serious administration should be to disarm the whole country. This being done and the Shah equipped himself with a small but well-disciplined army, Persia might be saved from a long period of futile unrest and anarchy.

Apart from the crisis in Persia, the Persian constitution has been an object lesson for the whole world illustrative of the folly of granting constitutional Government to a people who are unfitted for its exercise. No doubt the true progress of Teheran and other towns clamoured for a voice in the administration, but as in other cases, they clamoured for and were given what they are not fit to have.

Evidently, the Shah has fully realized the situation, as to-day's telegram from Teheran indicates. Though the Ministers are endeavouring to restore peace, the Shah insists on the banishment of the Nationalist leaders, closing of the Anjuman establishment and the Press censorship and the raising of the Palace guards. This is but the initial step, and we hope that disarmament will soon follow.

OUR POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

The "Pioneer":—The long neglected resources of the British possessions in tropical Africa are now claiming their share of Imperial attention, and the recent return of Sir Percy Girouard, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, to resume direction of the affairs of the Protectorate will probably mark the beginning of a period of rapid development in the country. The great possibilities of Northern Nigeria have necessarily been up till now rather pictured than realised, and the time has come when the resources of the region must be tested and systematically developed. The first essential of such development is swift and easy communication both within the country and with the coast; and the light railway from the seat of Government at Zungeru to the southern station of Baeri-Juko—hitherto the only line in the Protectorate—has been inadequate to the urgent need. It is therefore gratifying that the Imperial Government have sanctioned the opening of two new Nigerian railways; the one from Baro, where the great river swerves to the west, to the northern town of Kano, the other an extension of the Southern Nigeria railway, now under construction, which is to join the Baro-Kano section after crossing the Niger at Jebba. Both Politically and commercially these enterprises are of high value. The railways cannot fail to make for order, and to lessen the possibilities of the internal troubles excited by the fanaticism of the Mollahs and the intrigues of the Emirs. The cotton supply has long been the great hope entertained of Northern Nigeria, and the industry has certainly made considerable headway through the activity of the British Cotton-growing Association, while the soil and natural conditions are alike favourable to its progress. But the problem of labour is a serious one, and the importance of the railways in encouraging the people to leave the towns and settle on the land is evident. In the dry season navigation above a certain point on the Niger is impossible through lack of water, and this fact has long been unfavourable to the expansion of cultivation in the northern region. The long standing obstacle to the development of Northern Nigeria at length bid fair to be removed, and the country should now be given every chance of justifying its hitherto untested promise.

THE TRAVANCORE FORESTS.

The "Madras Mail":—The valedictory address presented to Mr. T. F. Bourdillon on his retirement and his reply—which latter is published in another column—mark a distinct period in the history of forest conservancy in Travancore. It is a little over 20 years since Messrs. Bourdillon and Biscoe, both of them planters whom King Coffee had failed, were appointed to the charge of the forests in Travancore and Hyderabad, respectively. While Mr. Biscoe retired some time ago, Mr. Bourdillon held on, and only age and failing health have induced him to seek well-earned rest. For the last 17 years Mr. Bourdillion has had complete control of the Travancore forests as Conservator, and his record of work considering the disabilities under which it has been accomplished, is remarkable. He has laid the foundations of an advanced system of Forest administration strong and deep, and it remains for his successor, Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao, one of the most experienced and capable Indian Forest Officers of the Madras Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Durbar, to improve and perfect it. Mr. Bourdillon's work has been chiefly constructive, and in order to build up an efficient Department he has had to combat conservative convictions, vested interests, great ignorance and prejudice and much opposition of sorts. But with infinite patience, tact, and unfailing good temper, he won his way and achieved a singular measure of success.

From Mr. Bourdillon's reply to the address it will be seen how deep an interest he takes in forest conservancy, and his parting words relative to the necessity of safeguarding forest interests will we are sure, be heeded by the Government of the State which he has so efficiently served for so many years. In the present Dewan, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachary, the State has an officer whose wide outlook and official experience ensure the present Conservator being granted a very free hand in working up Forest matters and H. H. the Maharajah so constitutional that it is certain that a period of strenuous work and endeavour in the right direction is in view. Mr. Bourdillon estimates that a maximum income of Rs. 60 lakhs a year is possible from the State forests in the not very distant future, compared with the present income of only about a tenth of that sum. But before this magnificent revenue can be realised a great deal of solid work has to be done both in conserving and in developing the resources of a possession which is indeed enviable. Mr. Rama Rao has a great opportunity before him, and we wish him success not only for his own sake but for the sake of the State which has lost so much time in neglecting forest conservancy.

SIR JEORGE CLARKE ON NATIVE PRESS.

The "Madras Mail":—The speech delivered by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in opening the Legislative Council on the 20th instant was full of interest.

Sir George Clarke expressed himself very plainly on the unrest perceptible even in the Bombay Presidency, though so far not manifested in serious disorder. In this his first speech to the Legislative Council he made it clear that while he is anxious to promote such reforms as ought to satisfy the Moderates for the present, and invites legitimate criticism, he has no intention of tolerating the seditious propaganda carried on in the Presidency with so much misdirected energy. "No Government which has the welfare and progress of the Presidency at heart," he said, "can sit with folded hands while the people are being led towards the abyss," and plain speaking of this kind is very welcome. His Excellency is desirous of raising the status of the vernacular Press, and he proposes to deepen its sense of responsibility and equip it better for its legitimate work by supplying it with official information. This is a judicious proposal and we have little doubt that if such information were more freely supplied to the vernacular Press some improvement would result not only in accuracy of statement but in tone. For one thing, candour would disarm some of the critics of the Government, for another the desire to continue receiving official information would act as a check on violent writing. But it is, it must be admitted, only a section of the vernacular Press that can be weaned from sedition by such methods. There exist papers whose "metier" is incitement to revolution, and official blandishments will be wasted on the irreconcilables. Nor is it only the uninstructed vernacular Press which is responsible for the dissemination of sedition. The Press which uses English as its medium has been guilty of violence as outrageous as anything perpetrated by the vernacular Press, and it addresses an audience in which the ability and inclination to organise agitation are more frequently found than in the "clientele" of the vernacular Press. In the Bombay Presidency the vernacular papers would appear to be the principal offenders, though there is one journal published in English which is second to none in virulence of expression and perversity of political views. In other parts of India, however, there is little to choose between the worst papers of either class, and the journals in English have less excuse for their wrong doing since they are usually well enough informed.

How little feelings of vindictiveness towards unsparing critics inspires the Government of Bombay was shown by Sir George Clarke's appeal to be Indian Press, not to cease from criticising but to undertake it with a due sense of responsibility, and to co-operate with the Government in making the coming reforms a success. The Indian Press of the Bombay Presidency is for the most part already well-disposed towards the Government in consequence of H. E. the Governor having taken the earliest opportunity of summoning a conference of Indian journalists, and it would be well, we think, if the heads of other Local Governments would summon similar conferences, excluding only those journalists who have engaged in the propagation of sedition.

THE OVER-PRESERVED INDIAN ELEPHANT.

A Plea for Shikarring.

For about thirty-five years the Indian elephant has enjoyed immunity from the spostsman's rifle and the wiles of the native trapper, and it would seem as though the time had come to relax the laws which forbid the destruction of elephants save as a defensive measure. Prohibition of slaughter for the sake of ivory or for sport was more than reasonable. The Indian Government claims a monoply over wild elephants, and on various dates in the seventies passed Protection Acts applicable to the several Presidencies and Provinces wherein the animals are found, reserving to itself the right to catch elephants and to license native hunters to do the same. Broadly speaking, these protection laws were framed on similar lines. No man, without special permission, which was sparingly granted, might shoot or capture an elephant under penalty of Rs. 500 fine or three months' imprisonment for the first offence, and Rs. 1,000 fine or six months for the second, exceptions being made in case of self-defence, and of elephants found on cultivated lands or in the immediate vicinity of a public road. Since these laws have been in force the only practical checks on natural increase have been the "khedda" operations conducted under Government officers and noosing and trapping by licensed native hunters. The "khedda" system of catching needs no description; the noosing method practised by natives consists simply of catching wild males with the assistance of trained females. The pitfall trap, once prohibited as cruel and wasteful, has been readopted in an improved form in the Madras Presidency during the last few years as an alternative to the elaborate "khedda" system.

THE GREAT INCREASE.

There is abundant evidence to prove that the wild herds have increased to an extent which makes relaxation of the protection laws imperative. In 1887 and 1888 the Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency reported that wild elephants were largely 'increasing' in South Canara, the Wynaad, and North Coimbatore. In 1904 the Conservator of Forests in Lower Bengal reported that the numbers "from a forestry point of view were excessive" in the Tista, Kurseong, and Angul districts, and suggested the establishment of a "khedda." Again in 1905 the same officer reported that the wild elephants in these districts were "still doing considerable damage to life and propriety." In the autumn of last year the magistrate of Cuttack urged the propriety of establishing a "khedda" to relieve his district of its superabundant wild elephants, and about the same time the Bengal Government approved the issue of licences for capturing elephants in the Darjeeling district. Lastly, the tea planters of the Dooars memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam a few months ago, praying for some modification of the laws in the interests of their property. Grown bold during their long immunity, the wild elephants have become dangerous and mischievous in districts where cultivated land are within reach of their haunts. Not only do they invade standing crops of all kinds, doing enormous damage; they enter the villages and demolish the granaries, frequently dragging the roofs off the native houses in their search for grain. Under such circumstances it is permissible to shoot them. But these raids are made, with rare exceptions at night, and elephant shooting in the dark is not a pursuit which commends itself to men who have knowledge of the beast. The annual tale of deaths caused by wild elephants is not, it is true, a long one; it varies each year from forty to over fifty, the majority occurring in Bengal and Assam, where planting is carried on among jungles where the animals are many and fearless of man. But it may be suggested that the death-roll is sufficiently heavy to justify more vigorous measures than have yet been sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

REASON OF THE PROTECTION ACT.

The Protection Acts were passed for the good reason that the wild elephant is a realisable asset. The Forests Commissariat, and Public Works Departments among them maintained in the year 1900 about 1,600 tame elephants for dragging and transport purposes, and the number is kept up by capture and by purchase from licensed elephant catchers. The rapid extension of railways in India—10,387 miles were open for traffic in 1883, and this had increased to 28,807 miles in 1906—has reduced to some extent the elephant requirements of the Public Works Department. The studs maintained by the Commissariat is regulated by circumstances. Thus the Madras Commissariat establishment in 1878 consisted of 140 elephants; in 1880 it counted only thirty-nine, cessation of the Afghan War explaining the reduction. The increase of forestry work, on the other hand involves the use of more elephants than formerly. In 1891 the Madras Forests Department had thirty-nine elephents working timber; in 1907 the number had been increased to one hundred, chiefly through the annual captures by noosing and in pits, by which methods from ten to over twenty are taken each year. There are, apparently, no means of ascertaining how many elephants are now in use in all the departments, civil and military, but perhaps it will be safe to assume that the total of 1,600 has undergone no material change. If more were required "kheddas" would soon supply the need. But elephant-catching operations on a large scale have not been undertaken in any part of India for several years; indeed, the headquarters of the Khedda Department was transferred about 1902 to Burma, where elephants are very numerous. It is not a matter of expense. A successful "khedda" is an exceedingly profitable undertaking, whether the captures be retained for Government service or sold to wealthy natives or European firms. There is always a market for tamed elephants, for ceremonial, sporting, or working purposes. A tusker warranted "staunch to tiger" will bring Rs. 2,500 or more, and a good working tusker for the timber yards nearly as much. The Indian elephant has never been in the slightest danger of extinction. So far back as 1869 a few years before shooting and catching were prohibited in Bengal, the civil officer at Cuttack reported that the "devastation" caused by the herds overrunning the Cuttack Tributary Mehals had become so excessive that it was necessary to take measures to relieve the people." The Government responded by sending Captain Johnstone to organise a "khedda" which he did with success. I can recall a case in which a small herd, reported at from twenty to twenty-five, was ravaging the rice-field in a district near Bassein, Lower Burma, in 1885, six years after the Protection Acts had been extended to that province. The Superintendent of "Kheddas" was invited to come and arrange for their capture His answer was an offer of native hunters with heavy rifles, as there were more elephants in the Garrow Hills, where he was then at work, than he could deal with.

The truth is the elephant has been overpreserved in India, and, as was inevitable, has come into collision with human interests. Large areas of virgin jungle have been cleared and brought under cultivation during the last thirty years, and the process of reclaiming such land, the haunts of elephant, bison, and other large fauna, continues. Not only do the plantations themselves suffer; the labour question in the tea districts has always been sufficiently difficult, and when, as has more than once occurred during the last few years, coolies desert "en masse," terrorised by the nocturnal raids of elephants and the killing of comrades, sentimental objection to offensive measures against a "nobel species" are out of place. There is no danger of excessive slaughter; the vast forest tracts of Bengal, Assam, Madras, Burma, and other provinces afford the wild elephant refuge which man cannot seriously disturb. Such shooting as might be done by the planters would make slight impression upon the herds numerically, but granted leave to shoot within a radius of, say, fifty miles of their lands, the planters would teach the elephants to avoid the neighbourhood of man, and the desired end would be achieved.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The position of the Indian Government, which lies between continuance of strict preservation and sacrificing revenue in the shape of taxes on cultivated land or sanctioning offensive tactics, is not a novel one. The Natal Government in 1897 had to choose between preservation of the last cherished group of hippopotami and the prosperous sugar-planting industry on the banks of the Umgeni River. The two could not co-exist, and the hippopotamus had to go. The settlers in British East Africa are already asking whether their industry or the destructive but preserved rhinoceros is of greater importance. The kangaroo was regarded with indulgence by the Australian colonist until the sheep came; since then the kangaroo has been reduced to the rank of vermin, and treated as such. Much as we may deplore the practical extermination of the American bison, we must admit that the countless herds of the sixties could not have co-existed with the great wheat crops which now cover so much of its old habitat. Fortunately the competition between man and elephant for living room in India is carried on under different conditions. There is no question of exterminating the animal, but merely of putting "the fear of death" into him. Immunity breeds contempt for man in some animals. We have noteworthy example of this in the carefully preserved black bears in the Yellowstone Valley. These have grown so impudent that it is become necessary to catch the more audacious individuals from time to time, tie them up by the heels, and flog into them that respect for humanity which undue intimacy has caused them to lay aside.—E. D. Cumming in the "Field."

WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND.

On Wednesday June 24, St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Captain W. E. Hudleston, R. A. M. C., of the late Colonel Hudlesten, Madras Staff Corps, was married to Miss Alice Maud Mary Ferguson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Ferguson, Edinburgh. The church was prettily decorated by the friends of the bride. Three arches composed of arum and Nilgiri lilies and foliage, were arranged up the aisle while the chancel was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers. Punctually at 3-30 p.m. the bride arrived and walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Indian Army, who afterwards gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. M. Morton, M.A., Chaplain and the Service was fully choral The bride looked charming in a soft white Liberty satin dress trimmed with chiffon and silver embroidery. Her tulle veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms and white heather, and she carried a lovely bouquet of white roses and lilies. Her only ornament was a beautiful pearl necklace, the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Mitchell. The nieces of the bride the Misses Doris and Freda Mitchell, were bridesmaids and looked sweetly pretty in dresses of white "crepe-de-chine" trimmed with lace, and white crinoline straw hats trimmed with chiffon and white feathers. They wore pearl spray brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom, and carried baskets of carnations. Captain Hudleston was attended by Captain A. F. Hamilton as best man.

After the signing of the Register the happy couple passed through an archway of drawn swords of the Officers present and all present repaired to Shoreham Hotel where the Reception was held. Colonel Hawkins proposed the health of the newly married couple to which Captain Hudleston replied. Captain Hamilton proposed the health of the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Hudleston left under a shower of rose leaves and confetti for Coonoor, where the honeymoon will be spent. Mrs. Hudleston's going-away dress was of pale grey with pink and gold embroidery and a grey hat to match trimmed with pink roses.

ESPERANTISTS IN EDINBURGH.

The members of the British Esperanto Association, the annual meetings of which are being held in the Exhibition, spent the forenoon the other day, in sightseeing. One party drove to the Forth Bridge, and another drove through the city; and the most energetic of the delegates walked through the historic parts of the Old Town. In the afternoon a conference was opened in the Concert Hall.

A conference was held in the Exhibition Concert Hall in the afternoon. Mr. J. M. Warden, president of the Edinburgh Society, presided. A paper was given by Mr W. W. Mann, London, in the course of which he dealt with the progress of Esperanto in various parts of the world. He said that in this part of the country, Edinburgh with its society 400 strong had the largest group, and the local society had taken a most prominent place in the recent examination for the diploma of the British Association. Colonel Pollen, president of the British Association, gave a paper in which he described a propaganda tour which he had undertaken in the East. He declared that the day was coming when the flag of every nation would dip to the flag of Esperanto. Other papers were read by Mr G. Douglas Buchanan Glasgow, and Mr. John Ellis, Keighley. The latter said that in the field of languages Esperanto was what Euclid was in the region of mathematics.—"Edinburgh Dispatch."

A NOTICE is published in the "London Gazette" to the effect that a petition of Her Majesty the Queen and the Right Honourable Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O., praying for the grant of a Charter for the Incorporation of the British Red Cross Society, has been presented to His Majesty in Council; and His Majesty having referred the said Petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before the 6th July.

THE "Law Journal," in calling attention to the fact that no Address was presented to Mr. Fallieres during his stay in Great Britain, points out that it is remarkable how frequently the highest office in Republican countries is filled by a lawyer. Most of the distinguished men who have risen to the position of President of the United States, including Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Lincoln, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, and M'Kinley, achieved their first triumphs in the arena of the Law. M. Loubet was like M. Fallieres, a practising Barrister before he became a French statesman.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR GIRLS.

Work and Accomplishments.

I suppose most people have wondered writes Evelyn Sharp in a contemporary how the artificial cultivation of an imaginary talent ever came to be dignified by the name of accomplishment, even in the days when parents seriously thought they were "finishing" their daughters' education by substituting a useless for a useful course of study. Anything less resembling accomplishment than the results attained in most cases, after months of wasted effort spent on piano-playing, crewel-work, or painting on China, can scarcely be imagined by those who are trying to work at a real talent and know that they will feel thankful at the end of life if they can point to one thing that deserves the name of accomplishment. Yet scorn was never levelled at those leisured toilers of the past who made the home hideous with the products of their so-called accomplishments; it was reserved for their daughters and their granddaughters, who insisted, and still have to insist, on spending rather less time and considerably less money on turning some gift that they really do possess into a possible means of improving the home. For no one can deny that the home is better served by a daughter who is going through a course of domestic science outside it than by a daughter who is conscientiously and audibly practising one passage of the Moonlight Sonata for half the morning in order to play it very badly after dinner in the evening. I do not mean that domestic science is the only alternative open to a daughter. It is equally true to say that the home is better served by a daughter who is qualifying herself to earn her living as an architect or a market gardner than by a daughter who is doing fancy work for a bazaar in aid of distressed gentlewomen to-day, and thereby qualifying herself to become a distressed gentlewoman to-morrow.

It is, perhaps, rather a waste of powder and shot to bring an indictment against those reactionaries who still insist that to be useless, helpless, and parasitic is to be womanly; for they are happily in a decreasing minority. But the minority is still there, as I learned from the lady who sat opposite to me in the omnibus the other day and pointed a finger of scorn at the "What to do with our Girls" Exhibition as we drove past it. "It is enough trouble to find careers for our sons," she remarked; "the girls must look after themselves." So I suppose her daughters are proving that they belong to the protected sex by looking after themselves—without the aid of a technical training. Meanwhile the majority has come to recognise that, since there are

MORE WORKERS THAN IDLERS

among women, it is important to enable them to become trained workers; also that even in the case of the leisured woman it is obviously better to be a certificated social worker than to be an irresponsible amateur who imposes in the name of charity upon the slightly greater ignorance of the poor. No one wishes to take away the desire to do good works from those who have both time and money to give to them, but I never know why the possession of ample means to fit one's self to do good works effectually should give one the right to do them ineffectually, on the quaint assumption that it is more charitable, for instance, to drill factory girls badly than to undergo a course of training in order to drill them well. This month's exhibition will have done much if it induces the leisured rich girl to train herself in some branch of social work instead of hampering the official workers by her indiscriminate excursions into philanthropy. Let her qualify as a health lecturer, as a gymnastic teacher, as a hospital nurse, as a plain cook or a dressmaker, and she will then be really valuable as a voluntary worker among the poor.

It would seem from the fact that most of the stalls at the exhibition represent occupation directly or indirectly connected with domestic science, that the effect of widening the activities of women does not tend, as the alarmists always predict, to lessen their interest in the home. I certainly saw some trades advertised there that are conventionally assigned to men, such as motor-driving, farming, and gardening; but few will dispute that there are as many women with a talent for mechanics as there are men without it—one may discover that in the nursery,—and that agriculture, demanding as it does a keen interest in all forms of life and reproduction, cannot be said to be outside woman's place in the scheme of nature. For that matter, exhibitions always provide surprises of this sort. One is told perpetually that it is woman's business to cook the dinner—and one goes to cookery exhibitions to learn that expensive and important dinners are nearly always cooked by men. It will continue to be impossible, though, to label any trade as being essentially

MASCULINE OR FEMININE

until all trades are thrown open to both sexes, and when that is done we shall probably find that the dinner will always be cooked by men, because they attach so much more importance to it than most women do. At present, however, the dinner in the average household is still cooked by a woman; and there are now many cookery schools at which that woman may obtain a diploma, and so assure her wage-earning capacity as well as the comfort of the home. I think all exhibitions fall into the error of showing what is popularly supposed to be attractive instead of what we really want to see; and I rather wished, the day I visited this particular girls' exhibition, that there had been fewer confectionery exhibits and more plain food. Chocolate walnuts are all very well but how to deal firmly but wisely with the cold mutton is what every father would like his daughter to learn.

The outdoor girl cannot be expected to be attracted by a purely domestic career; and for her it is also possible nowadays to choose some congenial sphere of activity. In one part of the country there is, for instance, a settlement attached to a model small holding where a limited number of girls can be received as pupils to be trained in those lighter branches of agriculture found to be peculiarly suited to women. Fruit, flowers, and vegetables are grown for the market; fruit bottling is taught, and a diary and poultry farm are also connected with the scheme. The resident fee for the year's course, consisting of forty weeks, varies from £80 to £100; and, although complete efficiency is not guaranteed under two years, single branches of farm work may well be mastered in half that time. In another part of England there is a school of gardening and poultry, open to students who wish to enter for any period of time, from one term onwards. The complete training lasts over a period of three years, and the cost to a resident pupil is 60 guine as a year and to non-resident pupil £18. In connection with this college is a women's international agricultural club, open as a residence to ladies who may wish to attend one or another of the courses at the college; while women possessed of a little capital can rent a small cottage, use the club, and work a half-acre plot of ground, thus adding to their income. This kind of venture is enough to show that women are beginning to grasp that, with co-operation, a living is to be made out of the land, given a sound business and technical training.

A NEW CAREER.

Another career, only recently elevated to the sphere of domestic science, is that of laundry owner or laundry manager. An experienced teacher of laundry work estimates the expenses of each pupil at something like £25 or £30, which will cover the training fees for six months and economical board and lodging for two-thirds of that time. The pupil can generally earn her own board and lodging during the last two months of her apprenticeship, and after that she is eligible for a post, at a salary ranging from £1 to £5 per week, according to her capabilities. An additional £5 will provide anyone who has capital enough to wish to start a laundry of her own with an extra course of lessons on the business side of the trade. It will certainly tend to harmony within the home if daughters begin to take up this occupation, so necessary to civilised life. To the harassed housewife a kind of Utopia is foreshadowed in a future that promises that the week's washing shall always be in educated and capable hands. Not till then, probably, shall we be free of the unscrupulous and wily laundress of to-day, who retains our custom while she ruins our blouses and our dearest feminine finery by the blackmailing method of washing the made collars and shirts of the establishment perfectly.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

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Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

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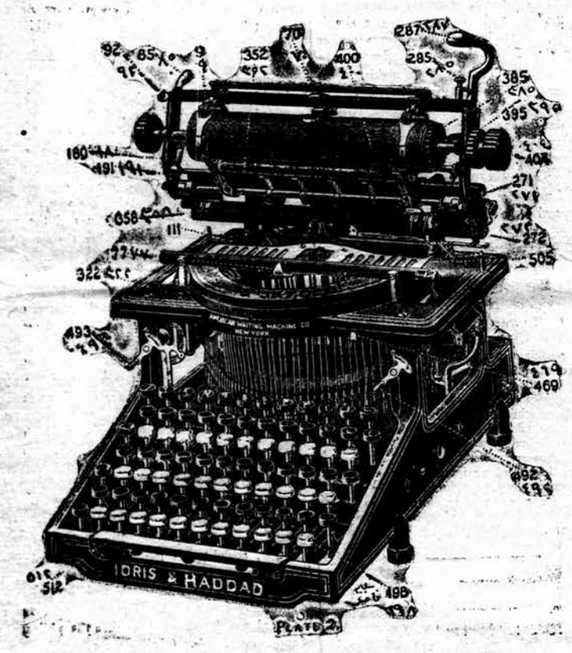

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE BY A HAWKER.

YESTERDAY before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury, the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, preferred against Dulab Nagarsi, a Bania hawker, was heard. On the evening of 3rd June, at about lamp-light time, accused inflicted, with a knife, a wound in the abdomen on another hawker named Daud Balabhoy, eight inches long, which in a short time resulted in the death of Daud, in the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital to which he had been conveyed. Mr. G. S. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. B. J. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, was "briefed" by the Clerk of the Crown for the defence of the accused.

It appeared from the evidence, that there was a quarrel between the accused and the deceased over the price of a dhotar offered for sale by the accused. Deceased caught the accused by the neck, pressed him down on the ground, and struck him several blows with his hand. One of the two knives the deceased held in his hand fell down during the scuffle. The accused picked it up, and inflicted with it a blow on the stomach of the deceased. A crowd collected. The accused ran away; but he was arrested afterwards.

Mr. Mankar, in addressing the jury, said, it was for them to consider whether there was grave provocation. Whether it was only a knife by which the accused could have extricated himself from the position he was put in by the deceased. Counsel, for his part, was of opinion that accused was not justified in raising the knife, and committing the offence.

Mr. Wadia said that from the few questions he had put to the witnesses for the prosecution in cross-examination, the jury must have noticed that the defence was a perfectly straightforward one. Deceased was a strong man of 25 or 26; he tried to snatch away the accused's property, under circumstances which amounted under the Penal Code either to extortion or robbery. In the fight that ensued, deceased dealt the accused blow after blow severely; they were 10 or 12 blows. He collared the accused by the neck, and pressed him down. In the suddenness of the moment and the heat of passion, without considering the consequences, accused picked up the open knife, and used it in his self-defence; he was in an extremely helpless position, and he had nothing in his hand to return blow for blow to the deceased. Under Section 100 of the Penal Code, accused could have, in his private defence, taken the life of his assailant.

His Lordship in summing-up, said they had heard the eloquent appeal of Mr. Wadia: it was for the jury to say whether the accused had acted on impulse.

The Jurors unanimously adjudged the accused guilty. As the offence was committed under provocation, they recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship said to the accused that he had begun his life very badly; he had by his reckless act, caused the loss of life of a human being. Willing as the Court was to give effect to the jury's recommendation to mercy, it could not give him a lesser sentence than six years' rigorous imprisonment, the offence being a grave one.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Mahabir Arjun, was charged with kidnapping, on 19th April, Saguna, girl, from lawful guardianship, for an unlawful purpose. Mr. F. R. Viecaji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Saguna, the complainant, said she resided with her parents at Jacob's Circle in the same chawl in which the accused lived. One morning in April last, as she was standing in her doorway, the accused asked her to accompany him to a tamarind tree near the Mahaluxmi railway station. She went with him as far as the gutter near the station. The accused assaulted her and in consequence of a cry the girl raised, two Mahars came up to her assistance and the accused ran away, but was arrested. Her father was sent for and a police officer made her over to him. She was a married girl.

Mahadev Essoo, the father of the girl, said she had been married, and lived sometimes at his house, and sometimes at her husband's.

The Judge: Why do you go into the details?

Mr. Vicajee: On the question of lawful guardianship.

The Judge: That is undoubted. You need not go into that point.

The witness further said he was sent for by the saheb in charge of the Race-course, who made over the girl to him. He took her home.

Mr. Vicajee put in the evidence of Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, who is now gone on leave, the statement of the accused before the Magistrate, etc.

The Court adjourned at this stage till 11 o'clock to-day.

THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CONVICTION.

Application for Bail to be Heard.

INSTRUCTED by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, appeared yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, and presented an appeal on behalf of his client. Ramchander Narayen Mandlik, who was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of sedition, under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. The learned Counsel asked that pending the appeal, his client be admitted to bail. He prayed that the application for bail be taken up as soon as possible, for if it was allowed to come in the ordinary course, it would have to stand over till Thursday, when the Court of the Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction would be sitting.

The Chief Justice said that their Lordship would read the papers in the course in the evening, and would hear Counsel's application to-day (Tuesday) at 11-30 a. m.

In the course of his appeal, handed in to the Judges, the appellant Mandlik said that he was a Graduate of the Bombay University, and Editor of the "Vihari" newspaper. Regarding verses published in his paper, on 13th April, under the heading "Awakening," he was charged with sedition; and sentenced, on 23rd June, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six months. On the following grounds Mandlik appealed against the Magistrate's judgment:—The Magistrate erred in convicting him under the Section. The conviction was not justified by the evidence. The Magistrate erred in finding that the verses in question applied to the people of India and to the British Government in the country. He also erred in holding that the heading to the verses was a mere blind. He again erred in admitting evidence which was, according to law, inadmissible; and which had been objected to. In referring to the contents of the two pamphlets, he also committed an error. These had been found in the search, and could have been put in simply as exhibits of pamphlets found in the search. In referring to the appellant's intention with which he had published the verses, the Magistrate was wrong in referring to the contents of the two pamphlets, and to the two other articles published in the "Vihari." He had failed to grasp the true spirit of the verses in question. He should have taken into consideration the articles published in the "Vihari", which the defence had put in. The sentence he had passed was excessive.

The application for bail was fixed to be heard to-day.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

Hassan Ali did not approve of the members of his family wearing any jewellery? He approved of it.

Did you ever see the wives of Hassan Ali wearing jewellery? Yes, when they were young.

Is it not a fact that members of the family wearing any jewellery were afraid to appear before him? It is false.

Did you ever see any jewellery with Haji Baig or Akbar Shah which you allege they had taken possession after Hassan Ali's death? Yes. I have seen most of the jewellery in the possession of Akbar Shah.

Did you ask Akbar Shah to return them when you saw them in his possession? I did not ask them to be returned to me.

Why did you not ask him to return them? I had nothing to do with that, because they were taken after Hassan Ali's death.

Continuing witness said that the jewellery was taken by Akbar Shah and Haji Baig and the former took property also. Whether it was by an arrangement among the brothers, witness was unable say. At first the brothers did not know this. The elder brother was not here, and it was without his knowledge property worth three lakhs of rupees was taken away. Four or five days after the arrival of her husband and herself, this was told to her husband in her presence by one Bundesli. Daya also spoke about it to her husband when she was present. Bibi Gohar also spoke about it to Aga Ali Shah, so also Bibi Saheb mentioned it to him. Bibi Saheb said that Akbar Shah and Haji Baig took away everything from the Santukhana of the Sircar Hassan Ali Shah.

Witness did not hear Bibi Saheb making any claim. Bibi Gohar also complained bitterly, but made no claim. Witness did not hear the mother of Jangi Shah making any claim for this property. Bibi Gohar did not get any share in the property of Hassan Ali. Bibi Saheb also did not get anything nor did Bibi Tajmah. Jangi Shah's mother also did not get anything. Witness cannot explain why Bibi Saheb did not get any portion of this property. Questioned as to whether anybody now alive was present when the jewellery was removed, witness said that no witness living was present except one person who cannot speak.

The Judge: Who is that one person? That is Daya and I told Mr. Moos to take his affidavit about two years ago. Continuing witness said that no one else was present who is now alive. There were other proofs, such as Akbar Shah giving money on interest and putting it in bank etc., nobody knew of the removal of this property except the servants of Haji Baig and Akbar Shah. On the fourth night after Hassan Ali's death, they had removed the property and the next morning it was known. The property was removed to the house of Akbar Shah. Questioned as to whether the members of the family stayed in the house of Hassan Ali to observe the seven days' mourning, witness said that except the mother of Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah, all used to go to their respective houses during night. All the people assembled in Hassan Ali's house on the occasion of mourning went every night to their respective houses to sleep except the mother of Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah.

Questioned as to the gold and silver cups, witness said that she had seen them many a time after the death of Hassan Ali. About three or four of them she saw in the house of Haji Baig, one gold racing cup in the possession of Moochul Shah and one in the possession of Koechukshah. Haji Baig might have given them out of kind regards. About the removal of the property witness said that Akbar Shah did not commit any theft. That he removed it in the night was true, but when questioned about it he admitted it.

The Mount Road property was in the name of Jangi Shah in the life-time of Hassan Ali Shah. Jangi Shah had no money and the property was purchased out of the money of Hassan Ali. Witness did not know if Piroo Lane property was in the name of Jangi Shah in Municipal records during the time of Hassan Ali.

Do you know what was the income of your husband as Pir? From sixty thousand to one lakh of rupees a year.

Continuing witness said that that was his income during the time he arrived here till his succession to Hassan Ali Shah. Ali Shah had a free house, but he paid for his horses and carriage; the expenses of maintaining them were met by Hassan Ali. They received uncooked food, and had servants, whose wages were paid by Hassan Ali, but they used to pay to the servants about three to four thousand rupees annually as bukshis. Her husband had racing horses while he was Pir.

Further hearing was then adjourned to this day.

POLICE COURT.

THE TILAK CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with, in which Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was charged, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. D. R. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. F. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, and Mr. Gadgil, Barristers, and Mr. Bodas and Mr. S. M. Dixit, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar at the outset requested his Worship to direct reporters not to pass any remarks on the proceedings in the case. He was informed that the "Advocate of India" had interspersed the evidence in the Tilak case at the last hearing with some remarks. On another occasion, the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Times of India" had made humorous remarks on the legal advisers of the accused. He asked his Worship to direct reporters not to make remarks on proceedings.

The Magistrate asked if counsel could cite any rulings to show that reporters were not entitled to remark but only to report the proceedings.

Mr. Binning said that if Mr. Davar was satisfied now that had he made the observations, the case had better go on.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Binning then applied to the Court that the two charges against the accused be taken up separately.

Mr. Davar objected to the two charges being taken up separately, and said that trying the two charges together would save time.

Mr. Binning submitted that the two charges were absolutely separate.

His Worship decided to hear the two cases separately.

Mr. Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, first assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government, examined by Mr. Binning, said that he had been ten years in the Oriental Translator's office. He was a B. A. of the University of Bombay. He produced the "Kesari," dated the 12th May, in which the article complained of appeared. He had translated the article and the translation was correct.

Mr. Binning here wanted to know if his Worship intended to commit the case to the Sessions. He had, he said, instructions to apply for a committal of the case. If he remembered aright, Mr. Davar had said he had no objection to the case being committed to the Sessions. If the accused was adjudged guilty, the offence with which he was charged would be a very serious one for him (the accused). The other charge was a much more serious one. The accused was a man of considerable public position—whether it was for good or bad he need not say; but the accused was a man of considerable public position. It would therefore be better if the case was committed to the Sessions.

His Worship said that it was his intention to commit the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Cross-examination of the first witness was reserved.

Mr. Binning here read out the article complained of.

Narayan Jagannath Datar, examined by Mr. Binning, said that he was employed as clerk in the Reporter-General's office in the Customs. Besides that, he conducted the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" agencies. He distributed copies of the papers to subscribers in Bombay. In Bombay there were about 1,215 subscribers to the "Kesari". He received Rs. 30 per month for the work. He had read the "Kesari" of the 12th of May, copies of which were distributed from his office. The annual subscription was Rs. 1-12, while 3 pies were charged per copy to non-subscribers.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Binning, said that he received a search warrant to go to Poona, which was executed by Mr. Davies, Superintendent of Police, Poona. The premises of the accused, his press, office and residence were searched A "punchnama" was made in his presence.

Mr. Davar objected to the "punchnama" being proved by the witness, as he thought he did not know Marathi. It should be proved if it was to go in.

Inspector Sullivan further said that he found a post-card with an endorsement on it in the drawer of the accused's writing table.

Mr. Binning tendered the post-card, the address side of which was a blank.

Mr. Davar objected to the post-card going in.

Mr. Binning said there were certain words on the card which were relevant to the present case. Looking to the present circumstances, he submitted that the post-card could go in.

Mr. Davar submitted that the mere fact that the post-card was found in the accused's possession did not entitle the prosecution to put it in. The prosecution had got to prove whether the post-card was received by the accused and by whom it was sent.

Mr. Binning said that the post-card seemed to have been thrown as a red herring in the way of the prosecution. If that were so, it was very silly indeed.

His Worship held the post-card admissible.

Mr. Binning then said that he had made out a "prima facie" case sufficient to commit the case to the Sessions.

The accused, asked by the Magistrate if he wished to make a statement, said that he reserved his statement for the Sessions.

His Worship then committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code.

The other charge against the accused under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code was then taken up. The article complained of in this case appeared in the "Kesari" of the 9th June, 1908.

Mr. Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi was again examined, who deposed to his having translated the article of the 9th June which appeared in the "Kesari". The translation, he said, was correct. The article was headed "These Remedies are not lasting".

Mr. Binning here read out the article.

N. J. Datar, examined by Mr. Binning, said that he received about 3,000 copies of the "Kesari" every week, some of which went to subscribers and others to non-subscribers.

The accused said that he reserved his statement in the present charge also, for the Sessions.

His Worship then committed the accused to the Sessions on the other charge.

Mr. Davar here asked permission for Messrs. Khaparde, Karandiker and Bodas to see Mr. Tilak.

The application was granted.

RIOTS ON THE MAIDAN.

Police Officers Injured.

NINE ARRESTS.

IN consequence of the great interest taken in the Tilak case, which was to come before Mr. Aston yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, immense crowds began to assemble near the Court at an early hour on the maidan opposite with a view to have a look at Tilak on his arrival at the Court. The crowd thought the case would be taken up in the morning and by 11 o'clock the portion of the maidan opposite the Police Court was thronged by a large concourse. On being told that the case would not come up before 3-30 in the afternoon, some people walked away, but the majority stayed on. Continuous streams of people continued pouring in during the course of the day, and by 3 o'clock the crowd numbered at least ten thousand. Agitators then began addressing the crowd in different groups. One of the speakers, who looked a Bengali and was attired in the yellow robe of the Indian priest, drew the largest number of hearers. He spoke in Hindustani, which however was audible only to those nearest him owing to the continuous noise made by the crowd. Occasionally, however, words and phrases could be heard such as "the bomb," "Tilak Maharaj," "Shivaji," "Bose" and "Hind Swarajya". The crowd had until that hour been comparatively quiet except for shouts of "Bande Mataram" now and then; but as the time for the opening of the case approached they grew defiant, and a rush was made towards the Police Court lock-up where Tilak was brought from the jail prior to his being taken to the Court room. The police apprehended mischief and the mounted police had to be called out. Immediately afterwards a company of about 40 mounted sowars came upon the scene. The crowd, however, would not quiet down, but on the contrary commenced pelting European police officers with stones and broken bottles. Inspector Coxen and Sub-Inspectors Gerard and Taylor were hurt; the second named officer getting a severe cut on the nose from a stone which made a gory sight of his white tunic. The police then rushed the crowd and arrested nine persons.

Even this would not quiet them, and they continued shouting, "Bande Mataram," "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai" and "Shivaji Maharaj-ki-jai." The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aston, who arrived at about 3 o'clock, had to be escorted upstairs to his room. As the evening approached, the crowd continued to be augmented by new arrivals in still greater numbers. The day's proceedings upstairs being over, the prisoner was quietly removed to jail, but the crowd, who were under the impression that the prisoner was still in the lock-up, would not disperse. The footpaths and the available portion of the maidan had already been taken up by the crowd and new arrivals now began to congregate on the public road. The electric tram cars could with difficulty find their way through the crowd. The Magistrate had again to be escorted while leaving the Court. The crowd now took up an actively hostile attitude. Every European that happened to pass by was stoned. Travelling by tram and victorias even was not safe, as the occupants were stoned. Glass-windows of many tramcars were broken and the passengers inside injured. A clergyman, who was passing along the road in a victoria, was very badly hurt and escaped further injury only owing to the driver of the carriage exercising his presence of mind and galloping his horse at full speed towards Dhobi Talao. Europeans were now warned against going along the Cruickshank Road and many European passengers bound for Byculla and Parel, who first intended going via the Cruickshank Road, had to transfer at Bori Bunder and travel via the Crawford Market. Matters were going from bad to worse. The mounted police had already been sent back, so it became now necessary to call out armed police. They at once cleared the crowd, which dispersed in various directions. Those who tried to pass along the road were prevented from doing so by the police. Pickets were placed at several places, and a few policemen were specially posted at Bori Bunder to warn Europeans against venturing into the Cruickshank Road.

The affair was not without some humorous features. As the Bengali agitator attired in the habit of a Sanyasi was addressing the crowd on Swarajya, he felt a jerk at his pocket, and turning round found one of his attentive compatriots, with a less imaginative but a greater practical turn of mind, trying to ease him of his purse. The agitator's attention was then divided between addressing the crowd and keeping an eye on his purse and watch, which he thenceforth had to hold in his hand, and the natural result was a considerable slackening of his flow of oratory.

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra, an ex-editor of the "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," a Gujerati weekly, under Sections 3 and 14 of the Indian Press Act with making a false declaration. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kanga, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Indrajit stated that this was a summons case and a warrant had been improperly issues against his client. In a similar charge brought against the "Advocate of India," by the accused, Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had issued a summons only. Mr Sloane submitted that the present was a more serious one. The Magistrate adjourned the case till the 8th of July and ordered the renewal of the bail on which the accused had been released by the Police.

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JOST'S FANS SUPPLY CO.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Siddick Building, Hornby Row, Bombay, Mr. G. B. Coleman, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The following is the Directors' report:—

The Directors are pleased to state that notwithstanding the considerable reduction made in the prices of the Radio fans, which represent the larger portion of the business, a substantial increase of business was experienced. The Managing Director visited Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang and Singapore, where Agencies were established with very favourable results. The turnover for the year amounted to over Rs. 2,40,000, or an increase of Rs. 30,000 over the business done by Messrs. C. Jost & Co. during the same period of their last business year. The profit and loss account after providing for all the usual adjustments, including depreciation, the Managing Director's remuneration and the Assistant Manager's commission, shows a net profit of Rs. 42,992-3-9, which for the first year's working must be considered most satisfactory. The Directors recommend that, out of the net profits, a sum of Rs. 1,908-13-8 be devoted to writing off one-third of the preliminary expenses, which amounted to Rs. 5,726-9-0. The purchase of goodwill and patent rights stands on the debit side at Rs. 1,00,000. They consider that, as the patents will lapse in a definite period, a certain sum ought to be written off annually, and they recommend that Rs. 4,000 be so written of this year; if this practice is maintained, the whole sum standing to the debit side for patent rights will be extinguished by the time the patents expire. The deduction of these two sums leaves a balance of Rs. 37,083-6-1. Considering that a substantial reserve fund is the backbone of a sound company, the Directors propose that Rs. 10,000 be set aside for this purpose. As the business is for the most part on a cash basis, a sum of Rs. 500 will fully cover doubtful outstandings. They recommend also that Rs. 1,000 be set aside as a bonus for the staff, to be distributed at the discretion of the Managing Director. These apportionments leave a balance of Rs. 25,583-6-1. Out of this the Directors propose that a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent be paid, absorbing Rs. 24,000, and that Rs. 1,583-6-1 be carried forward as balance of profit and loss.

The Directors' report and statement of accounts from 1st June 1907 to 31st May 1908 were adopted. The Chairman referred to the sad death of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. Mr. Stanley Reed was appointed a Director in his place. A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent was declared. Messrs J. B. K. MacBeth and Mr G B Coleman, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors. Messrs Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed Auditors.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

999-07—Matubhoy J and M Manockji Muncherji Bottlewala vs Raja Morley Mana.

69-08—Mulla and M Keshavji Devkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D Cunha.

269-08—Edgelow G W and Co Munchershaw Shapurji Narielwala vs Hormuz Sheriar Irani Mulla and M.

304-08—Daphtary F and D Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs A Babadivka and others.

312-08—Ardeser H D and Co. Shamji Doongersey vs Joshi Liladher Sowji the firm Edgelow G W and Co.

315-08—Matubhoy J and M—Manockji Muncherji Bottlevala vs KersaspjiDhunjishawKapadia. In person.

323-08—Captain and V R S Bottlewala and Co vs Moosa Hassam Vishram

360-08—Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sulemah Esmail.

396-08—Pestonji R and K—Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.

403-08—Captain and V R D Sethna vs Mulji Sunderji Mulla and M

416-08—Matubhoy J and M Currimbhoy Lalji and Co—the firm vs W J Brooke.

431-08—Smetham B and Co Allibhai Chagli vs Ismail Doosa Mulji and K.

436-08—Jehangir G and B Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and another vs Mrs A Stern.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

166-06—Bhalshunker K and G. Lalbhai, Tricumlal and others vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co part heard.

Long Cause.

344-08—Little and Co Ebrahim Moosaji vs Societa Coloniale Italiana the firm Smetham Bind Co.

Reference for hearing.

2-06—E F Nicholson re Land Acquisition Act 1-94 and in re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co. Moltani Tehalram Girdhandas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

995-07—Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khoosal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Matubhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Sahrabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

97-02—Captain and V Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Mansukhlal J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs Laxmidas Cragjee Ardeser H D and Co.

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism

6-08—In Person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayan Raghoba Javeri Nanu H and Co.

7-08—In person Ponibai widow vs Jumnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1908.

LORD MORLEY'S SPEECH.

REUTER'S telegraphic summary of Lord Morley's speech at the Civil Service Dinner was sufficiently accurate though brief. The shortcomings to which attention was drawn were not the fault of the reporter but of the speech. It was not a great oration, nor was it one of the style and finish we expect from a Cabinet Minister. Probably Lord Morley had carefully thought out his theme beforehand, but his sentiments were not happily expressed and, judging from the verbatim reports, published in the Home papers, their delivery was not in the Secretary of State's best Parliamentary style. His words seem to drag as we read them. The impression we gather is that Lord Morley was suffering from overwork and, do what he would, he could not "get away" with his oration. Undoubtedly he had a highly critical audience, some of them men with many years of actual experience of India, men who were conversant with the problems of this country which to the Secretary of State India was but a geographical expression. Lord Morley has been in similar positions before and has come out of them well. Yet in this he seemed hampered by over-cautiousness—on the one hand the desire not to give offence to his unique audience, and on the other, reluctance to incur the displeasure of his party, which perhaps might not be willing to support him to the full extent he could wish. The interruption "No, no." was correctly reported, but it was less of an interruption than appeared on the surface of the telegraphic summary. Lord Morley was concluding an involved sentence in a manner somewhat trying to his hearers, who anticipated something plain and something unambiguous, when he said : "I think and I wish I could think otherwise with all my heart—and you will all feel the same—that to sum up all these theories and explanations of the state of things with which we have to deal you have the painful fact that there is now a certain estrangement and alienation of races in India." Then came the cries of "No, no." Lord Morley was perturbed. He seemed to realise he had got out of his depth and at once, having appealed for a patient hearing, modified his remark, which in a Minister was a mistake.

"I am trying," said Lord Morley, "to feel my way through the most difficult situation that I think responsible Governments, you and I and all of us, ever had to face. Of course I am dependent upon information. But as I read it, as I listen to great Indian experts with large experience, there is a certain view like, I hope it is so, superficial estrangement and alienation." Either Lord Morley expressed himself very awkwardly or the report of his speech was carelessly sub-edited. No uglier sentence was ever written or spoken than the above. But one thing is clear—that Lord Morley believes there is a certain amount of superficial estrangement and alienation between the races of India. There is undoubtedly, but it is not greater than it has been for many years past. The Hindu and the Englishman or the Mahomedan and the Englishman are as close friends as ever they were, while the Mahomedan and the Hindu are just as far apart. The Parsi and the European are closer friends than the Parsi with any other creed. The irreconcilables, the revolutionaries of Bengal and the Deccan, have no antipathy to the Englishman as an individual. They wish to overthrow Government, and to give full expression to their determination in this matter they would slay the European—English, German, French or Dutch or whatever he may be—in preference to one against whom they have fostered hatred for generations. The desire to overthrow the administration has become a living movement in the minds of some of the people for whom Lord Morley's hosts were responsible; but not all, as his lordship seemed to imagine—only some, an infinitesimally small proportion. No one, least of all members of the Indian Civil Service, desires to enter upon an era of pure repression, and Lord Morley did well to repudiate the charge of want of courage and vigour which certain critics brought against the Government of India; but we join with those who cried "No, no" when Lord Morley told them he respected the contention that the Imperial Parliament ought to have been consulted before the new Press Act was passed. The Secretary of State appoved the measure: so did the Cabinet—that was enough.

India is not ready for English institutions or for English legislative procedure, and to apply English methods would be illogical and absurd. Lord Morley is not quite so sure of this. He referred to recent deportations and said: "To strain the meaning and the spirit of an exceptional law like our old regulation of the year 1818 in such a fashion as this, what would it do? I will tell you with my full responsibility, with my most careful reading of the history of our own day and of some other days. Such a strain of the law as this is, in the perverse imagination of headstrong men, a suggestion for provoking lawless and criminals' reprisals. You may not agree with me. You are kindly allowing me as your guest to say things with which perhaps you do not agree. Though you are the Indian Civil Service and I am Secretary of State, we understand one another, we speak the same language, and I tell you that a proceeding of that kind, indefinite detention, is a thing which would not be endured in this country." Of course it would not. But England is not India and the law can be enforced, can be strengthened more easily and expeditiously there than here. Sir Harvey Adamson in his speech on the Explosives Bill the other day gave striking illustrations of the fact. Lord Morley's homily to the members of the Civil Service Club could have been omitted without disadvantage to the State or the Service, but in one portion of it, the last, we are glad to have his views with reference to the new Press Law. "An incendiary article is part and parcel of a murderous act. You may put picric acid in the ink and pen just as much as in any steel bomb." Let this be ever borne in mind by the minions of the reptile press, and for those of us who must bear the brunt of whatever happens it is satisfactory to have the assurance contained in Lord Morley's closing words :—"There have been many dark and ugly moments—I see gentlemen around me who have gone through dark and ugly moments—in our relations with India before now. We have such a dark and ugly moment before us, and we shall get through it . . . with self-command and without any quackery or cant, whether it be the quackery and cant of order or the quackery and cant of sentiment."

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY. MR. HALDANE is providing one solitary 15-pr. field artillery gun for each of his 186 new batteries, both horse and field, to begin instruction with. The gun is solitary, in as much as it is as yet without limber, waggon or ammunition. It is presumably on the grounds of economy that the same gun is being given to both the horse and field batteries; for the whole Territorial scheme is beginning to look a little starved, and now in order to lighten the weight behind the horse artillery team it has been decided to reduce the number of rounds that should be carried in the gun limber and depend for that most necessary "immediate supply" on the waggons, which, it is needless to point out, cannot gallop into action with the guns and may be some considerable distance in rear when the depleted limber supply is expended, and thus many of those fleeting opportunities for which the quick-firing gun is especially adapted and for which a battery commander is always on the look-out, will be lost. Lord Lucas, when explaining in the House of Lords this device for reducing the weight by a similar reduction of ammunition, evidently considered that it was a happy solution of the difficulty, for which some credit might be taken. Judging from some of the replies given by Lord Lucas to questions on matters Territorial it would seem that it would be as much to Mr. Haldane's advantage as to that of his lieutenant's if the two could be in communication during the debates on the Territorial scheme, for it is remarkable what an amount of knowledge has been acquired by Opposition members of late, on military matters, and some of Lord Lucas's utterances in the Upper House must have been a cause of no little embarrasment to his chief, especially when his calculations were out by many thousands in announcing the number of members that had already been enrolled in the Territorial force. It cannot be expected of him, because he served at one time—as a Volunteer subaltern—that he should possess a very deep knowledge on military subjects.

But a little knowledge is said to be a dangerous thing and it was presumably a very little knowledge of his subject that led the present Under Secretary of State for War to make the following statement: "If I could borrow the King's outriders to drive my guns and a picked team from Maxim's Works to fire them I would guarantee to have an efficient battery in a week." He may now, however, have changed his views during the four months since he thus committed himself. In the opinion of those experienced in such matters as gunnery, fire tactics and tactical drill, "All the King's horses and all the Kings men," with Maxim's thrown in, would not in seven years make an efficient battery that could be opposed to modern Continental artillery under the system of training that has been laid down for the Territorial force; the inadequacy of which is excused by those who support it, on the grounds that twenty years ago the regular artillery were not afforded more opportunities for range practice than will now be given to the Territorial artillery. Twenty thousand is the total of all ranks required for this arm, at least half of which must be able to ride. Many thousands of houses will also be required which cannot be taken out of any vehicle or from any employment and hitched into a gun team. If the untrained drivers are to drive the untrained horses, and batteries that have never been trained at manœuvring are to be manned by untrained gunners, then it can be understood that Lord Roberts considers the fate of that commander terrible, indeed, who may be called upon to defend the United Kingdom with such means at his disposal, and also that Lord Roberts fervently hopes that none of Mr. Haldane's military advisers may be placed in such a predicament. It would seem that Mr. Haldane has got into a tangle over the artillery branch of his scheme and it will be interesting to see how he will extricate himself, for it is hardly probable that he will be able to stand to his guns—or we should say his batteries—much longer under such adverse criticism of practical men of experience, with which he is being now so persistently bombarded.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Amir has returned to Kabul, where everything continues quiet.

MR. BARROW, Comptroller General, Bengal, proceeds on long leave in the autumn.

MR. KEENE, Accountant General, Shillong, retires in November next.

A BIG fire broke out in Peshawar City yesterday morning, and is still raging.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th June, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1907 of 209,243 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 51,050 in the earnings.

THE weekly famine returns show that the number of persons on relief last week was 1,176,658 a decrease of 103,214 to which the United Provinces contributed a decrease of 85,441. In Bombay there was an increase of 495 and in the Central Provinces of 1,549. All the other Divisions reported slight increases including ten thousand in Bengal and nine thousand in the Central India States.

MR. R. HALLAHAN, of Multan, formerly Lance-Corporal in the 3rd Bengal European Regiment, has had a special Mutiny pension of Rs. 60 per month for life granted to him by Government. Hallahan is now over 72 years of age. He was till recently employed in the North-Western Railway as Sanitary Inspector, but through infirmity was obliged to leave.

THE watch-making industry, one of the staple industries of Switzerland is in a critical state, a fact traceable chiefly to the recent American financial crisis. Manufacturers declare that unless the American market steadies very soon, the results will be disastrous. Owing to the reduction of orders and the cancelling of old contracts, two old established firms in Neuchatel have closed their factories and a third will soon shut down. American orders this year are below the average by at least £200,000, and the makers say there is every sign of a further decrease. The outlook, accordingly, is very serious.

COLONIAL loyalty to the Crown is an excellent thing, but *est modus in rebus*. Because his wife and two step-daughters refused to sing "God save the King" with the rest of the congregation in church, Mr. J. F. Creighton of Owen Sound, Ontario, murdered all three women and then attempted suicide. So, at any rate, we are informed by the *Daily Mail*. We are not told why Mrs. Creighton and her daughters declined to join in singing the National Anthem. We know that as a poetical composition it offends the fine taste of Mr. Keir-Hardie. Perhaps the unfortunate ladies shared his opinions as to the literary defects of the poem. But even if their refusal to sing "God Save the King in church" was due to disloyalty, the most devoted of His Majesty's subjects must admit that in this case the punishment has not fitted the crime.

COMPLAINT is made that the English newspapers, not finding enough sensations at home, are relying more and more upon America, the home of big things, for its ear-capturing stories. But if one be a reader of American papers it is soon discovered how vastly bigger our little happenings seem when viewed from the other side of the Atlantic. Here are four head-of-the-column items upon a single page of a New York journal : "Peer Picks a Wife," "Portrait of the Peer," "Lord Avebury Asks Fair Play for Birds," "Lowther Elevated to an Ambassador"—all English and all magnified by the eye that sees them over three thousand miles. The one disadvantage of seeing these things is that doubt steals over the mind whether the American sensations are quite so hair-raising when not coloured by the blue waters of the Atlantic.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ESCORT. If it is true that the "Indomitable" has been selected to take the Prince of Wales to Canada for the forthcoming celebrations the choice is certainly a good one. This magnificent ship may be trusted to show herself a good steamer, and the rest of the squadron will have to be given a long start if she is to be run at full speed. All the same, the sanguine expectations that we have seen that she will break the Atlantic record and beat the "Lusitania" are based upon a very imperfect knowledge of the difference in design and construction between a warship and a liner. We have to remember that a cruiser is intended for short bursts at high speed, with engines, boilers and stokehold and engine-room staff all calculated for that purpose, while the liner is expected to be able to keep up within a little of her designed speed till further orders. It will be remembered that that fine cruiser the "Drake," perhaps the most uniformly successful steamer in the navy, has exceeded 25 knots once and 24 knots on many occasions, but when she tried her utmost powers on a long voyage across the Atlantic in competition with other cruisers she barely averaged 18½ knots. The "Minotaur," a brand new cruiser of 23 knots speed, will also belong to the escort, but she will have no chance of keeping up with the turbine ship.

THE NAVY LEAGUE. The thirteenth annual meeting is reported in the current number of the "Journal," and there is no doubt that the League has safely got over the serious crisis that confronted it last year, when it declined to do as certain alarmist spirits bade it. There have been some very valuable accessions to the executive committee lately, consisting largely of members of Parliament from both sides of the house, who have pledged themselves to resist any cutting down of estimates to suit mere party convenience. The plain duty of the League at the present time is to strengthen the hands of the Admiralty by showing clearly that the spirit of the nation is opposed to any abandonment of the two-power standard, and this will be better than any amount of effort to teach a thoroughly progressive board, such as we now have, their business. It is not denied that some of the acts of Sir John Fisher and his colleagues have aroused uneasiness among some of those who may be counted as experts, notably Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, but upon the whole there has never been such complete confidence in any previous board. Perhaps not less valuable work is that done by Lieutenant Knox, who has for some years now been educating the youth of the nation to see what their enormous responsibilities will be in the future. Many of his former audiences have now grown up to use a vote, and the effect of his teaching will reach far.

THE NEW FERRY STEAMER "SALSETTE." Apparently we shall have the "Salsette" running in time for the busy season this autumn, and in the meanwhile she is to be sent on pleasure cruises to Norway etc. It will be a great advantage to have a steamer that will be capable of making up a certain amount of time that may be lost by the Australian steamer: the "Peninsular" and "Oriental" have done honourable service now for many years and may now fairly be pensioned off to some less important duty. The "Salsette" is expected to be able to keep up some 19 knots on service, which is probably four or five knots more than the present pair can do, and is satisfactory on the whole.

BOYS AND SEA-TRAINING. The White Star Line has decided to start a training ship for its junior officers, which is laudable enough, but we do not quite see why it could not have suported the ship which Messrs Devitt and Moore, in association with Lord Brassey and the Marquis of Graham, have inaugurated at considerable expense. The "Port Jackson" at first carried two classes of boys, one to be trained as Officers, and the other as Forecastle hands, but this idea has been abandoned, and in future there will only be the higher class carried. It is a most praiseworthy scheme, and may do something towards checking the threatened extinction of the British merchant sea-man. The Norddeutscher Lloyd already had its own training ship, but so rich a company could probably afford it better than any British concern.

THE COASTGUARD. It appears to be certain now that the Coastguard is to be very much reduced. For a long time this fine body of men has been performing duties that properly belonged to the Customs and the Board of Trade, and there is, of course, no question of the entirely satisfactory manner in which they carried them out, but Admiral Henderson's Committee rightly consider that the men should be free to join their ships and be instantly available for naval duties. If the Navy is to bear the whole burden of expense it is only reasonable that they should have the whole benefit of the men's services. There will still be naval men employed in the war signal and wireless service, but the total number necessary for this will not exceed 600, so that one of the attractions of the seaside, the presence of the quiet, informing, experienced, adequate coastguard will almost disappear, but anything that makes for greater efficiency and instant readiness for war must be welcomed on that account. In the old, but not so very old, days it used to be the fashion to laugh at the "Gobbies," as the coastguards were called, when specially mobilized for the manœuvres, as they were thought to have lost their close touch with naval smartness by residence on shore, but this will now no longer be possible.

THE SUEZ CANAL. We see it announced that the Canal is now available for ships of a draught of 28 feet, which will be a great advantage, as the lack of deep water has always been given as the reason why the P. & O. could not increase the size of their steamers, though at the time this was said the Germans were running a 12,000 ton boat through, while the British Company had nothing bigger than 8,000 tons.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA. It is significant that none of the big cruisers that will escort the King are small enough to get through the Kiel canal, so that two of them, the "Cochrane" and "Natal," will escort His Majesty to the entrance to the canal, while the "Minotaur" and "Achilles" will go round Denmark to Kiel to meet them. We are inclined to think that the trip will be useful in more ways than one, since it will be handy for our ships to have some knowledge of Baltic waters. Eight destroyers will also accompany the "Alexandra and will presumably go through the Canal."

FRENCH BATTLE-PRACTICE. Somewhat tardily the French have adopted some form of battle-practice based on our own, but from the accounts we have received they have not yet been very successful, as one writer drily observes that the targets were quite fit for further use after the conclusion of the operations, but after all perfection was not attained by ourselves at the first attempt. The French Navy has suffered grievously from the rule of the egregious Monsieur Pelletan, whose socialistic ideas played havoc with the discipline of the Lower Deck, but there is hope that the mischief may be gradually undone, though, as the Americans have found out in the recent voyage of their fleet to the Pacific, it is easier to let the men get out of hand than to restore order. We hear that the officers have a very poor opinion of the benefit of the cruise to the ships' companies, though it is undoubted that in the engine-rooms the long spells of steaming have given valuable experience.

WET-BOB.

WHAT SOCIOLOGY TENDS TO.

II

Two facts have contributed specially to the birth of Sociology: observation and verification, that certain laws despite the diverse will of man act upon, and lay their burden on society; and the discovery of the real position occupied by man in it. These two laws, though fundamentally true, just and scientific—have been exaggerated by certain sociologists by applying them in every case with regard to every fact. They forget what happens in every field of investigation, that the laws do not fit in exactly with the theory formulated. There are disturbing causes always, which modify the first laws and take from them a part of their worth. Among those who exaggerate the importance of certain social laws, we ought to remember, the pessimists who have succeeded in earning a certain celebrity and popularity. Their representative is a Polish Sociologist professor at the University of Graz.

LOUIS GUMPLOWICZ.

"Every human group" says this genial writer, "tends to subject other groups for augmenting, with their services, its own well-being." The life of society is reduced to an eternal struggle, perpetuated by groups. It is useless to hope for amelioration or progress. Humanity will ever be divided between the conquerors and conquered! This theory takes no count of the law, as important perhaps as that of the struggle between various groups—the law of evolution. Even thus apart, this first law of struggle, does not act as inexorably and unavoidably as Gumplowicz wishes it. It is weakened by bonds of sympathy, of imitation of reciprocal suggestion, which ever go increasing by that tie of solidarity; in short, which begins to show itself with a certain evidence to-day. Even those who have understood the place really occupied by man in nature, are not free of these exaggerations and errors, precisely because they have not wished to bend or adapt the general laws to the exigencies of life and of intercourse.

THE ORGANICISTS.

As the cells, they say, form the entire animal organism,—the body, so men form the entire social organism—society. The social organism, they add, ought to be governed by the same laws which regulate the human organism. So after Schaeffle and Spencer, follow Lelienfield and Worms who have exaggerated the importance of this analogy. For them, the same rules and principles hold good for society with which they study a human organism. Is not Society something more than simply an animal organism? If on the one hand it is governed by laws similar to those of the organism, on the other it will still have laws peculiar to itself, which must be studied with diverse methods. Besides setting out with Darwin's theory of Evolution on the origin of man—they have wished to consider it in the quota of other animals and have sung hymns to the "struggle of life," which in the human field, as in the animals, is ever to lead to the victory of the strongest. This is exactly where one may recall the words of the great thinker Auguste Comte; "Sociology guard thyself against biology." The partisans of the

STRUGGLE OF LIFE

absolutely forget that, that struggle which in the animal leads to the triumph of the best, is in man confined only to the triumph of the most adapted to the surrounding. They do not consider that those vanquished in the struggle in the animal world, cease to exist; while in human society, those defeated continue to live, and are an entanglement to the progress of society. For those who maintain the struggle as the cause of civility and the factor of perfecting, it is well to remember these words of Novikoff: "Relativity is often forgotten.....As in boxing the best is he who has the most robust muscles and not the most transcendental ingenuity; so in our imperfect society where stealth and deceit are considered lucrative, the best are those who know best to cheat and rob." Without wishing therefore to subvert the development of society by awkward and restricted laws, modern sociology ought to have the largest conception of the science. It ought not to neglect the study of any fact or phenomenon, which bears on the life of society, and which can explain in some way the organisation and functioning of it!

THE THREE TENDENCIES.

Worms notices that among the cultivators of sociology are three tendencies, the practical, the historical and philosophical. For those who follow the first, sociology is the immediate inspirer of intercourse in social matters. For those who accept the second it is the integral history of humanity scientifically constructed. For those who favour the third, sociology is no other than the philosophy of super-organic life. Of all these conceptions, says Worms, we ought not to discard any, repeating with Leibnitz, that if all the systems are false for those who deny, they are then true for those who affirm. You cannot refuse the name of sociologist to the philosophers who reason on social life, nor to the historians who describe it, nor to the men of action who consciously and willingly lead it on the path to progress. It is important at this stage to notice how contemporary sociology is no longer what the genius of Comte gave life and name to, when he affirmed that the progress *towards* science was summed up in the hierarchical succession of the three states, theological, metaphysical and positive, and that progress in science is the hierarchical succession of sciences always the most concrete. Sociology which from the study of society has begun arriving at the study of man, has great need of a scientific basis, furnished by biology and the other natural sciences, because in the time of Comte, they could really affirm and fix its laws. Comte studied society, but neglected man, and the work of the French thinker was completed by modern anthropology, studying and describing the organism and soul of normal and abnormal man, taking into account all the data of psychology, of biology and of ethnography. The laws which man and society obey in their development being known, the science founded on them ought to give orientation to all the branches of human knowledge.

THE DUTIES OF MODERN SOCIOLOGY.

Now philosophy, politics, literature, history, anthropology, all, in short, can help the cause of the new science. On condition, however, that they shake themselves free of those prejudices of race, of religion, of education, of caste, which even to-day live in the mind of civilised man and of which Spencer shows the consequences to be really hurtful to the cause of civilisation and progress. The greater the solidarity among the various groups and the various persons, the greater will the well-being be in society. The more we do not injure the rights and interests of our associates, the greater will be the liberty and independence of each one in particular to enjoy. He who belongs to a group or a caste believes it profitable to enrich it or himself to the detriment of others. But the well-being of an entire society, and hence of each group, necessitates the well-being and prosperity of each. The misery of the poor, distils a bitter and virulent poison, which filtrates in the cup of the rich, and contaminates the blood of his progeny. There is a disturbing element in this new science. Its theories and principles, if not opposed to all the ideas so called of order, can if applied favour tendencies which are branded as rebellions and subversive. The father of Positive Philosophy says the ideas of order and of progress are wide seas apart. It cannot be disguised that an essentially retrograde spirit has always directed all the great attempts in favour of order, and that the principal efforts undertaken for progress, have ever been led by radically anarchical doctrines.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

AMNESTY BY THE SHAH.

More Fighting at Tabriz.

MOB RULE TRIUMPHANT.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Shah has issued a decree granting a general amnesty, except in the case of certain prisoners, who will be tried by a Special Court.

A telegram from Tabriz, received in St. Petersburg, states that firing was renewed last night.

The reactionaries have tortured and killed two of the revolutionaries.

The feud between the opposing parties is of the bitterest description.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The diplomatic body at Teheran yesterday conferred with the Ministers and political leaders and tried to effect a reconciliation.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg state that the mob at Tabriz has now gained the upper hand and has pillaged the Arsenal and carried off rifles and ammunition.

The revolutionaries have tortured to death the brother of a prominent reactionary in revenge for yesterday's atrocity.

LATER.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the feeling of general uncertainty and insecurity is increasing. The people are driven to despair and are half-famished.

The soldiers are eager for loot, and commit flagrant acts of violence.

Colonel Leakhoff is master of the situation and rules as absolute and independent Viceroy.

The Royal force is increasing and is said to number ten thousand.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

Social Democrats' Manifesto.

"MR. HALDANE'S FRAUDULENT SCHEME."

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Social Democratic party has issued a leaflet, entitled the "Territorial Army Force." It concludes by stating that, as soon as they have exposed the fraudulent nature of Mr. Haldane's scheme, they are ready with a thorough Democratic Citizen Force Bill.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Strained Relations.

UNEASINESS IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The strained relations between Bulgaria and Servia, owing to the action of Servian bands in Macedonia, are causing uneasiness in Vienna.

The authorities at Belgrade bring counter charges of terrorist acts by Bulgarian bands.

TESTING THE NAVY.

Greatest Manœuvres Ever Held.

261 VESSELS TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A general mobilization of reserve ships will take place to-morrow in view of the forthcoming three weeks' secret manœuvres in the North Sea.

These manœuvres will be on the largest scale ever held.

Two hundred and sixty-one vessels will be engaged, of which forty-eight will be battleships and armoured cruisers and will include the Channel Fleet, the Home Fleet and a portion of the Atlantic Fleet.

DR. HALL EDWARDS.

Second Arm Amputated.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Dr. Hall Edwards, to whom a pension was granted in March last in consideration of the loss of his left arm through Rontgen Ray experiments, had his right hand amputated yesterday, from the same cause.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Taylor Beats Massey.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Taylor of Richmond has won the Open Golf Championship of France over a course of 72 holes with a score of 300. Other scores were, Massey and Mayo each 304, and Braid 305. Tom Vardon was eighth and Harry Vardon tenth.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

Heated Discussion in Parliament.

KING'S ABDICATION SOUGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Protracted and heated discussions are proceeding in the Portuguese Parliament regarding heavy and hitherto unsuspected advances made to the Royal Family during the late reign.

Ministers and ex-Ministers have been severely attacked by the Republicans, who held a meeting of protest yesterday.

The Republican leader Costa declared that the King ought to abdicate voluntarily.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

A College Established.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A telegram from Peking states that a "Gazette" has been issued which announces the establishment of a College in Peking to train Chinese seeking admission to the Maritime Customs Service.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The death is announced of the noted art collector, Mr. Martin Colnaghi.

OFFICER'S SYCE EXECUTED.

Meets his Fate Calmly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 29.

The execution of Naganna, the officer's syce who shot an old man, in April last, in mistake for another man, and was sentenced to death, took place this morning at the Secunderabad Jail, in the presence of Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. Sakaram Adikhari, Superintendent of the Jail; Mr. R. Galloway, Superintendent of Police; Colonel C. M. Thompson, Station Staff Surgeon; and Dr. Henderson Hunt.

The doomed man has been extraordinarily cheerful since being apprised of the result of his appeal to the Supreme Government, and obtained permission to have his photograph taken in his private clothes.

In Jail he observed all his religious duties and arranged that ceremonies should be performed at his house. He asked that a police guard should guard his corpse, until interment, in case a disturbance occurred. When the jailors, at seven o'clock this morning attempted to assist him to the gallows, he scornfully rejected their aid and met his death without a tremble.

The execution was carried out by a European warder from Yerrowda, assisted by a native jailor. Death was instantaneous.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Body Found on a Mountain Slope.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 28.

On the night of the 26th instant, two officers of the York and Lancaster Regiment went to the Murdar Mountain, about six miles from Quetta, with the object of sketching early next morning.

After ascending the mountain in the morning, they separated, but one officer, returning to where they had left their horses, found that his companion, Lieutenant Campbell, had not returned.

After searching for some time, in vain, he came back to Quetta and reported the matter.

Military search parties were sent out, but did not succeed in finding any traces of Lieutenant Campbell. The police were then informed, and special trackers sent out, but up to the present time, the missing officer has not been found.

Foul play is not suspected, nor is it supposed that he was carried across the border, which is far distant. Diligent search is being carried on, and it is hoped a clue will soon be found.

QUETTA, JUNE 29.

No traces of Lieutenant Montgomery Campbell, who has been missing since last Friday, have yet been found, though over a thousand men of the military police and local Pathans and Baluchis have been and are still searching the Murdar Mountain sides and environs.

LATER.

The body of Lieutenant Montgomery Campbell, the officer belonging to the York and Lancaster Regiment who was missing, was found today by a searchparty of the 127th Baluchis on the northern slopes of Murder Mountain. The body has not yet been examined by a doctor and consequently the cause of death cannot be definitely stated. There is a mark of a wound on the temple, but this may have been caused by a fall. The body is being taken to Hanna where an inquest will be held to-morrow.

MR. CRAIB, Registrar, Punjab Chief Court, retires next October, Mr. A. L. Danson succeeding him.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Wide Ramifications.

THE APPROVER'S FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

According to the "Matri Bhumi," of Chandernagore, the Procureur of the Republic has been called on, by the friends of Charu Chuner Roy, who was arrested last Monday, to have him tried in Chandernagore.

The petition alleges that he was extradited illegally according to the Extradition Treaty of 14th August 1876.

LATER.

At the further hearing of the bomb outrage case at Alipore to-day, Amritlal Dutt and Asutosh Kumar Dutt were released on bail.

Norendra Nath Gossain, approver, was recalled. He said Mesri Babu of Bally was to pay money after the murder of the Mayor of Chandernagore. Indra Nath Nandi used to sell them eighteen cartridges for a rupee. Arabinda Ghose, Abinash Chundra and Chuckrabati were the leaders of their society. Ulaskar Dutt's father, a Government servant, had subscribed Rs. 1,000 to their society. Baren Ghose told him that Tilak was their leader in the Deccan. He had seen the "Jugantar" tattoo mark, a trident, sword, gun, flag and half moon, on some boys at Bankura. Witness said when he returned from Bankura he went to Contai road, Midnapore district, to commit a dacoity, but as nothing took place they came back. Witness had shadowed Detective Inspector Lahiri, whom it had been arranged to shoot. There were secret societies in Bombay, Gujarat, Satara and Madras. He had heard Bishemban Pillay's name connected with Madras, Krishnaji Rai Bhoun's name with Baroda, Professor Bhau with Bombay, and Parushotum Phatak with Satara. This concluded the informer's evidence. Witnesses from Midnapur are not being examined.

At the Calcutta Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Hume prosecuted Birendra Nath Banerji, present printer and publisher of the "Yugantar," for publishing seditious articles headed "Bengali Bomb Waging War against the King," in the issue of that paper, dated 30th May last, and "The Bengali and the Enemy of the Bengali," etc., in the issue of that paper, dated the 6th June last. Some police evidence was recorded to-day.

A Bengali who told a European driver of a local train on the E. B. S. Railway that his train would run over a bomb or bombs thrown at it, was arrested on Saturday by a plain clothes detective and subsequently released.

The following writing in Bengali was found on the wall of the Barrackpore Railway Station —"Kill all the English with bombs."

POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

A young Brahmin student of the Medical School attached to the Sassoon Hospital, named Ganesh Karve, was this afternoon arrested by the City Police for being in possession of a packet containing chlorate of potash and sulphur, which, it has been discovered, he stole from the Hospital. It appears that accused experimented with a couple of explosives today by throwing them from the roof of his house. One fell dead, but the other exploded and created a tremendous report, whereupon the police rushed to the scene. Mr. Digby Davies, District Superintendent of Police, is instituting further enquiries in the matter, and when these are completed Karve will be placed on trial before the City Magistrate.

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY.

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Moyed-ul-Islam, Delhi, a largely attended public meeting of the Mahomedan citizens of Delhi was convened, on the 21st May, 1908, at 6-30 p.m., to express the indignation of the Moslem community at the recent abominable occurrence in Mozufferpore and Calcutta, and to condemn the disgraceful conduct of the perpetrators of Anarchism in India.

Maulvi Syed Ahmad, Imam of the Juma Masjid, Delhi, was in the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Delhi, express their great indignation and abhorrence of the dastardly and horrible outrages committed at Mozufferpore and Calcutta, by the Anarchists to disturb the peace of the country.

(2) That the Mahomedans of Delhi convey their heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Kennedy of Mozufferpore in his sad bereavement, and respectfully ask the Government to resort to such measures as will extirpate such occurrences altogether in the future.

(3) That a copy of the above resolutions be submitted to the Government of India, through the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

SEDITION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The editor of the "Swaraj" has been arrested on a charge of publishing seditious articles at Allahabad, where he will be tried before the District Magistrate next Friday.

A SCHEME is under the consideration of the Punjab Government for the introduction of silk culture into the submontane districts of the Punjab, upon lines similar to those which have proved successful in Kashmir.

BURMA LAND BILL.

Protest Meeting

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 29.

A public meeting of the native citizens of Rangoon was held yesterday to protest against the proposed Burma Land Alienation Bill. Over fifteen hundred persons were present. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the draft Bill is as follows:—

The object of the Bill is to impose restrictions on the transfer of agricultural land with a view to checking its alienations from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. The necessity of introducing restrictions on such right of transfer has been for some years under the consideration of the local Government. The subject has been carefully examined in consultation with local officers. From the enquiries made it appears that agricultural lands are year by year continuing to pass into the hands of non-cultivating landowners, and that in some of the more important districts the proportion of land held by this class of owners is very considerable, and that unless remedial measures are adopted in the near future a large percentage of the land in the province will eventually be cultivated by tenants holding from absentee landlords and not direct from Government. The conclusion come to by the local Governments is that restrictions are necessary on the right both of sale and of mortgage of land in order to prevent the land from passing into the hands of non-agriculturists, and it is believed that moderate measures of restrictions will be to some extent in accordance with past customs and be generally acceptable by the people whose right it is proposed to modify. The Bill is limited to the imposition of restriction on the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and will not apply to lands in towns or affect transfers of land belonging to non-agriculturists; nor is it intended to apply to transfers of land by Europeans instead of expressly excluding Europeans from the operation of the Act. Power is taken for the exemption by notification of any specified person or class of persons subject to certain modifications which are explained in the notes on clauses. The Bill has been drafted on the line of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (13 of 1900).

The Chairman said they had met to protest against the passing of the proposed Act on the ground that it would ruin the province which owed its advance to a great extent to moneylenders. Without the money-lenders cultivation of lands could not proceed, and had it not been for them thousands of acres of land would still have remained forest land. It was therefore unfair to treat them as though they were robbers. The object of the Act was to prevent the alienation of lands to other than agriculturists; but that would mean ruin to cultivators themselves, because their lands would depreciate in value. The speaker cited the analogy of the piece-goods trade, a great deal of which had been developed with borrowed money, without which the province could not advance. The Act itself, which was subject to some modifications, had been drafted on the lines of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act of 1900. It was objectionable in many particulars which he would leave to other speakers who followed to deal with.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting legislation of the draft Bill is unsuited to the conditions that prevail in this province. It will therefore interfere with the right of property, will dislocate and paralyse business, create distrust and give a painful set back to the economic progress of the most promising province of the Empire."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Major General Woolcombe, Commanding Gariwal, has three months' leave, Colonel Ommarrey 3rd Gurkhas, to officiate.

Major Thuillier, R. E. officiates as Assistant Secretary, Military Supply Department, *vice* Major Bond, on 8 months leave.

Lieut. Colonel Birch, R. A. becomes Commandant of the Mountain Batteries at Jutogh.

Lieut Col. J. R. B. Davidson, from Ceylon is posted to Command the Royal Artillery Bombay, *vice* Alexander whose

The Government of India have decided that for the purposes of calculating pensions under the new Pension Rules notified in India Army Order No. 275 of 1907, the following classes of non-commissioned officers and men shall be classified as shown:—as dafadar or havildars, farrier majors and salutris of Silladar Cavalry, drum majors, trumpet majors, fife-majors and bugle majors. Salutris of artillery, farrier dafadars of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry; as Naiks-lance, dafadars of the Viceroy's Body-Guards; as sowars of sepoys shoeing smiths of native mountain batteries, farriers of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Birth of First Grandson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 29.

Shrimant Yuvaradni Padmavati Baisaheb Gaekwar gave birth to a son, this morning, at 4-55. A salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the newly born Prince. Great rejoicing prevails among the Royal family and the Baroda subjects.

In the history of the Gaekwar, this is the first occasion on which the ruling Maharaja of Baroda has had a grandson. This joyful news has been wired to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who is at present at Poona, by the Dewan Saheb.

All the Sirdars, officers and leading gentlemen came to congratulate Prince Fatehsing Rao. Both the mother and child are doing well. A public holiday will be observed throughout the State to-day.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

A RECENT ARREST.

IT now appears that the report concerning the closing of Marwadi and Musalman shops in the Poona bazaar on account of the arrest of a certain notorious Extremist was false, and that, though a certain number of Brahman places of business may have temporarily closed their doors as a protest, no wholesale shutting-up of Muhammadan and Marwadi shops took place. I have noticed that one of the ruses employed by the seditious vernacular press to make the general public believe that the Extremist party is far larger and more popular than it really is is to always record the presence at meetings of a political character of persons other than the members of the well-known caste which controls the reins of intrigue in Western India. It is of course quite possible that an occasional Muhammadan or an occasional Vani is persuaded by overt invitation or by curiosity to wander into one of the many meetings which are always taking place in various Deccan centres; and in the case of the former sect these visitors and apparent adherents to the Extremist cause are usually persons of no standing and very little education. Nevertheless the Deccan press never fails to record their presence in the hope probably that the uninitiated will thereby be induced to believe that the Extremist cause has a strong following outside the Brahman sect which engineers its propaganda and that the co-religionists of these casual visitors may be gradually induced to follow their example. The remedy for what approaches dangerously close to misrepresentation ought to lie in the establishment of a good Muhammadan paper, which would, without necessarily adopting a partisan attitude, refute the tales which the Marathi press so artfully weaves. It is a somewhat unfortunate fact that there is no recognised Muhammadan organ in the Deccan, which might voice the real sentiments of the Deccan Musalman population. In Bombay there are several papers exclusively belonging to the Moslem population, which, albeit somewhat eclipsed by a thriving Gujarathi and Marathi press, yet fulfil a function of their own and are in their own way useful to the Musalman public. But owing possibly to the fact that the bulk of the up-country Muhammadan population is extremely illiterate and often cannot read, much less write, Urdu, no sectarian organ of any standing caters for the taste of the Musalman public in places such as Satara, Poona and Sholapur. Many Muhammadans of the Deccan who can write a little are accustomed to write Hindustani in the Marathi Balbodh character, and there seems no reason why printing as well as handwriting should not be done in this way. The idea would probably commend itself to at least one official of tolerably high standing in the capital of the Deccan. From the aesthetic and linguistic points of view the result is, however, far from happy and such phrases as "Main dekhta hun" have a curiously unsatisfactory appearance when translated into the Marathi script.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Mr. Harrison was the author of a very salutary motion, brought forward at the last meeting of the Corporation, to discharge a considerable number of old Committees, which have never met and the object of whose existence has in several cases been cancelled by lapse of time. This slaughter of the innocents must have proved very agreeable to the Municipal Secretary whose list of outstanding committees has thus been reduced by about thirty; and the manner in which the motion was on the whole received proved that it was equally agreeable to the majority of the Corporation. Of late years there has been a distinct tendency to multiply committees up to the point when it becomes wholly impossible to fit them all into the working year, and many of them in consequence are never called at all. The evil is aggravated by the additional tendency towards appointing a very large number of members to a Committee. The object of appointing a Committee is primarily to get a possibly difficult problem threshed out by a few men with some personal knowledge of the subject at issue; and there is little need to remark that in matters of general administration a committee of five to eight men is far more likely to deal effectively with a particular subject and submit an acceptable report to the Corporation than a committee of sixteen to twenty. Yet this principle has been constantly transgressed in the past, and eighteen or twenty men solemnly sit in conclave to discuss the pattern of a new night-soil cart or, it may be, the question of lighting a lane, when five men could have settled either question with far more assurance and far more rapidity. The truth of this view is apparent in practice. For where the subject at issue is a non-contentious subject the report eventually submitted to the full board usually embodies the views of the four or five individuals who have personally interested themselves in and made enquiries into the matter and is signed without comment by the remaining ten or twelve members. For all practical purposes, therefore, the Corporation might as well have abstained from appointing all but the five or six individuals who are jointly responsible for the report. Where the subject at issue is a contentious subject there is always the danger that either the Committee will find itself unable, owing to divergence of opinion, to submit a report at all, or, as in the case of the letter to Government about the proposed Advisory Councils, will submit a report which merely dallies with the fringe of the subject and is of no practical value whatever. In appointing their committees the Corporation might advantageously place greater reliance than they apparently now do upon the motto "Small and Select", strong in the confidence that they themselves are the final arbiters and can, if necessary refuse to accept the suggestions and views of any committee which seem to them unseasonable or erroneous. Greater rapidity in discharge of work would also ensue, for it is obviously an easier to task to collect four or five men together for the discussion of a given subject than to fix a day suitable to all the members of large committees of the type referred to above.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

Speaking of the Bombay Corporation, I am led to wonder whether the system of urban administration followed in Bombay might not suitably be applied to some of the large mofussil towns like Poona and Ahmedabad. That is to say, would it not be an improvement upon the existing system in those places to have a full-time executive officer in charge of the various branches and convert the municipalities, as now composed, into miniature corporations wielding financial control? Take for example such a subject as Lighting in Poona. Excluding the few Kitson lights which can be seen here and there in the busier portion of the civil and cantonment area, the system of lighting at present in vogue can only be described as antiquated and a disgrace to a place which is the home of Government for a considerable season of the year and which shelters a very large population, including a not inconsiderable number of "badmash" tribe. The very few [illegible] which are [illegible] an occasional many of the Poona thoroughfares only serve to intensify the darkness which broods over every road after nightfall. I remember on several occasions, when driving about Poona at night feeling that I was passing through tunnels; and the wretched little oil-lamps which can just be discerned at long intervals in the shadows only serve to confirm the idea that one is passing through a subterranean cutting and will shortly emerge into a properly-lighted highway. I fancy that a permanent executive official with administrative experience and vested with the power to make all or any improvement within the funds voted by the body corporate could do a good deal towards providing the city and cantonment with a less antiquated system of lighting than it now possesses and would probably be able to considerably improve the conservancy of the city proper. The system obtaining in Bombay city and island cannot be described as having been other than successful; the Corporation has nearly always liked its Commissioner and worked with him, and the financial control and the power of criticism which the former possesses is amply sufficient to ensure that the ratepayers' money is not wasted by an over-ardent executive and that real grievances, etc. are brought to the notice of the executive power. Poona and Ahmedabad, not to speak of Karachi, are now places of such importance that they demand the best possible urban administration; and it seems to me that the creation of a permanent executive head, in charge of the various executive departments and subject to the financial control and criticism of the municipal body corporate, would be a step in the right direction, assuming, of course, that Poona and other large mofussil towns are intended to go through a process of evolution and conform to an appreciably higher standard of sanitation, conservancy, etc. than obtains in the headquarters of a taluka or tehsil.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

I am informed by a friend in the city that no holiday was granted on the King's Birthday to the Primary schools under the Municipal Joint Schools' Committee. Considering that all offices, Government, Municipal, Mercantile and private, were closed on Friday last, and that the day was gazetted a public holiday to all classes, it seems somewhat curious that the children in the City's Primary schools were not also permitted to take advantage of the general closing. Assuming that the information is correct, it would be interesting to know why the teachers under the Joint Schools' Committee felt it incumbent upon them to keep their schools open.

ROPE FOR DRIVING MACHINERY.

Protest against Customs Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 29.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has decided to support the Upper India Chamber, in its protest against the levy of Customs duty on rope imported by manufacturers for driving machinery.

The Upper India Chamber points out that cotton rope used for driving machinery is subject to Customs duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as cotton goods; while leather used for the same purpose is free from the tax, and is being specially classified under a separate head in the schedule appended to the Tariff Act.

The Upper India Chamber holds that cotton rope, used solely for driving machinery, should also be exempt from the tax, the only difference being that it would be required to obtain a certificate from the importer that the rope was to be used solely for the purpose of driving machinery.

In addition to these arguments, the Punjab Chamber further points out, as worthy of note, that the great difference in price which exists between imported cotton rope, specially manufactured for the purpose of driving machinery, and ordinary cotton rope, is in itself a considerable safeguard that rope imported for driving machinery would not be put to other uses.

LADY ASSAULTED BY HER SERVANT.

Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 29.

Mrs. Davis, wife of a driver at Mach, was attacked yesterday afternoon by her servant, who threatened to cut her throat if she did not give him ten rupees. She refused, but on his seizing her violently by the throat she surrendered her purse containing the sum specified, with which he instantly made off. Mrs. Davis ran to the Railway Station to inform the station master of what had happened. The police were communicated with, and the man, who hails from down country, was arrested and brought to Quetta for trial. Mrs. Davis' throat was considerably hurt, and there were deep nail marks where it had been gripped.

A similar thing occurred last year at Ziarat, in which case a servant was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

Examination in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 29.

The list of applicants for the competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service, approved by the Maharaja, contains only one Bombay name, that of Mr. Jayasukhlal Krishnalal Mehta, Secretary to the Indian Merchants Chamber of your city. Fifteen names from the Madras Presidency, and twelve from Mysore complete the list. The candidates will appear before the Medical Board on 9th July in Victoria Hospital Bangalore. The Examination commences on 9th November.

LORD MORLEY ON INDIA.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Defence of the New Acts.

Lord Morley of Blackburn was the guest of the Indian Civil Fervice Dinner Club, whose annual dinner was held last night at the Trocadero Restaurant. Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., presided.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured,

Lord Morley, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Gentlemen, I have first of all to thank you for what I understand is the rare honour—and an honour it assurdly is—of being invited to be your guest to-night. (Cheers). The position of a Secretary of State in the presence of the Indian Civil Service is not an entirely simple one. (Laughter) You gentlemen who are still in the Service and the veterans I see around me who have been in that great Service naturally and properly look first of all, and almost altogether, upon India. A Secretary of state has to look also upon Great Britain and upon Parliament—(hear, hear)—and it is not always a perfectly easy situation to adjust. (Laughter). I forget who it was who said about the rulers of India in India, "It is no easy thing for a man to keep his watch on two longitudes at once at the same time." That is the case of the Secretary of State. It is not the business of the Secretary of State to look exclusively at India, though I will confess to you for myself that during the moderately short time I have held my present office I have kept my eye upon India constantly, steadfastly and with every desire to learn the whole truth upon every situation as it arose. (Cheers.) But Janus is a deity for whom upon the whole of all the old deities I have the least respect. (Laughter.)

A CARDINAL RULE.

But what I regard as a cardinal rule in Indian administration from the point of view of the India Office is that there shall be a thorough comprehension in the mind of the Secretary of State of two things—first of all, of the Indian point of view; and, secondly, the point of view as it appears to those who are the masters of me and of you. (Hear, hear.) Do not forget that adjustment has to be made, and, though the times during my two and a half years of office have not been altogether plain sailing—(laughter)—so far that adjustment has been rather effectually made. (Cheers.) I will say more, gentlemen—that whether it be myself, though I have some advantages from party position—whether it be myself, or whether it be some successor of me from another party—have we another party? (a voice, "No," and laughter)—however that may be, somehow or other—and I say this to all whom it concerns—the voice and the will of the people of this island will be on the whole a unanimous voice. (Hear, hear.) Now it really would be impertinent of me to pay compliments to the Civil Service, to whom I propose this toast—"The Health of the Indian Civil Service." (Cheers.) You might think for a moment that it was an amateur proposing prosperity and success to experts. (Laughter.) I have had in my days a good deal to do with experts of one kind and another, and I assure you that I do not think an expert is a bit the worse when he gets a candid-minded and well-trained amateur. (Laughter.)

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY AND A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Now, this year is a memorable anniversary. It is fifty years within a month or two, I think, since the Crown took over the Government of India from the old East India Company. Whether that was a good move or a bad move it would not become me to discuss. The move was made. (A voice, "It was a good move.") My veteran friend says that it was a good move. (Hear, hear.) I hope so. But at the end of fifty years we are in rather a critical moment. (Hear, hear.) I read in the "Times" the other day that the present Viceroy and Secretary of State had to deal with conditions such as the British in India never before were called upon to face. ("Hear, hear" and a voice, "That is so,") Now, many of you sitting around me at this table are far better able to test the weight of that statement than I can pretend to be. Is it true that at the end of fifty years of the transfer to the Crown we have to deal with conditions such as the British in India never before were called upon to face? ("Yes," and "Hear, hear.") I cannot undertake to measure that; but what is clear is that rather heavy clouds have suddenly risen on our horizon, and that those rather heavy clouds are now sailing over our Indian skies. That cannot be denied. But, gentlemen, having paid the utmost attention that a man can in office, with access to all the papers, and seeing all the observers he is able to see, I do not feel for a moment that this discovery of a secret society or a secret organisation involves any question of an earthquake. (Hear, hear.) I prefer to look upon it, to revert to my own figure, as clouds sailing through the sky. I do not say you will not have to take pretty strong measures of one sort and another. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Yes, but strong measures in right direction, and with the right qualifications if you want to get that bank of cloud dispersed. It may prove to be more. I think any man who lays down a firm proposition that all is well or any man who says that all is ill—that either of these two men is probably wrong. Now this room is filled, and joyfully filled, with men who have had enormous experience, vast and wide experience, over, I am sorry to think, for some of them, a good many years. It is filled with man of wide experience, and, not merely of passive experience, but of that splendid active experience which is the real training and education of man in responsibility. (Hear, hear.) This room is full of gentlemen with these qualifications. And I will venture to say that the theories and explanation, which could be heard in the palace of truth from all of you gentlemen here would be countless in their differences. I hear explanations of the present state of things all day long. I like to hear them. (Laughter.) You think it may become monotonous No, I think not, because there is so much. I will not say of random variety, but there is so much independent use of mind upon the facts that we have to deal with that I, for one, am delighted to hear these various views. But I think, and I wish I could think otherwise with all my heart—and you will all feel the same—that to sum up all these theories and explanations of the state of things with which we have to deal you have the rather painful fact that there is now a certain estrangement and alienation of races in India ("No, no.") Gentlemen bear with me patiently.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

I am trying to feel my way through the most difficult problem, the most difficult situation that I think responsible Governments, you and I, and all of us, ever had to face. Of course I am dependent upon information. But as I read it, as I listen to great Indian experts with large experience, there is a certain view like, I hope it is so, superficial estrangement and alienation. (Hear, hear.) Now that is the problem that we have to deal with. Gentlemen, I should very badly repay your kindness in asking me

to come among you to-night if I were to attempt for a minute to analyse or to probe all the conditions that have led to this state of things. It would need hours and hours. This is not I think, the occasion for that, nor is it the moment for it. Our first duty —the first duty of any Government—is to keep order. (Cheers.) But first remember this. It would be idle to deny, and I am not sure that any of you gentlemen would deny, that there is at this moment, and there has been for some little time past, and very likely there will be for some time to come a living movement in the mind of those people for whom you are responsible. A living movement, and a movement for what? A movement for objects which we ourselves have all taught them to think desirable objects. (Hear, hear.) And unless we somehow or another can reconcile order with satisfaction of those ideas and aspirations, gentlemen, the fault will not be theirs. It will be ours. It will mark the breakdown of what has never yet broken down in any part of the world—the breakdown of British statesmanship. That is what it will do. (Cheers.) Now nobody, I think—I do not believe anybody either in this room or out of this room—believes that we can now enter upon an era of pure repression. (Cheers.) You cannot enter at this date, and with English public opinion, mind you, watching you, upon an era of pure repression, and I do not believe really that anybody desires any such thing. I do not believe so. Gentlemen, we have seen attempts, in the lifetime of some of us here to-night we have seen attempts, in Continental Europe to govern by pure repression, and, indeed, in days not altogether remote from our own we have seen attempts of that sort. They have all failed. There may be now and again

A SPURIOUS SEMBLANCE OF SUCCESS,

but in truth they have all failed. Whether we with our enormous power and resolution should fail, I do not know. But I do not believe anybody in this room, representing so powerfully as it does dominant sentiments which are not always felt in England —that in this room there is anybody who is far an era of pure repression. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen I would just divert for a moment if I am not tiring you. ("Go on.") About the same time as the transfer, about fifty years ago of the Government of India from the old East India Company to the Crown, another very important step was taken, a step which I have often thought since I have been concerned with the Government of India was far more momentous, one far deeper that the mere mechanical transfer, so to call it, to the Crown. And what do you think that was? That was the first establishment—I think I am right in my date—of Universities. We in this country are so accustomed to look upon political changes as the important changes that we very often forget—sometimes we think of fiscal changes—(laughter) that there was a change in the establishment of Universities. And if any of you are inclined to prophesy, I should like to read to you something that was written by that great and famous man Lord Macaulay—yes, indeed, a great and famous man—in the year 1836, long before the Universities were thought of. What did he say? What a warning it is, gentlemen. He wrote, in the year 1836:—"At the single town of Hooghly 1,400 boys are learning English. The effect of this education on the Hindoos to prodigious. . . . : It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up there will not be a single idolator among the respectable classes in Bengal thirty years hence. And this will be effected merely by the natural operation of knowledge and reflection." (Laughter.) Ah, gentlemen, the natural operation of knowledge and reflection carries men of a different structure of mind, different beliefs, different habits and customs of life—it carries them into strange and unexpected paths. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to embark you to-night upon these great controversies, but I for my own part, speaking without arrogance, without arrogant presumption, feel when we talk about education that we are getting very near the root of the case. (Hear, hear.) Now to-night we are not in the humour—I am sure you are not, I certainly am not—for philosophising. (Hear, hear.) Somebody is glad of it. (Laughter.) I will tell you what I think of—as I have for a good many days past—I think of the burden of responsibility weighing on the governing man at Calcutta and at Simla.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

We think, too, you do, of the anxieties of those in India and in England as well, who have relatives in remote places and under conditions that are very familiar to you all. I have a great admiration for the self-command, for the freedom from anything like panic, which has hitherto marked the attitude of the European population of Calcutta and some other places, and I confess I have said to myself that if they had found here, in London, bombs in the railway carriages, bombs under the Prime Minister's House, and so forth, we should have had tremendous scare headliness and all the other phenomena of excitement and panic. (Hear, hear.) So far I am informed, though very serious in Calcutta—the feeling is serious, how could it be anything else?—they have exercised that great and noble virtue in all ranks and classes of self-command. (Cheers.) Now the Government—if you will allow me for a very few moments to say a word on behalf of the Government, not we alone but at Simla—we and they, for after we are one—(hear, hear)—have been assailed for certain want of courage and what is called, often ssly miscalled, vigour.

THE COURAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We were told the other day—and this brings us to the root of Policy—that there had been a momentary flash of courage in the Government, a momentary flash of courage when the Government of dia and we here assented to the deportation of two men, and it is made a matter of complaint that they were released immediately. Well, they were not released immediately, but after six or eight months—I forget exactly how many months—of detention. They were there with no charge. You are in England now, gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) There was no charge, no trial, nor intention of bringing them to trial. How long were we to keep them there? I will tell you—and I say it in the presence of all concerned in this business or in this accusation (I will not say accusation, but hint) that we have been wanting in courage—how long were we to keep those men there? Not a day, I answer, nor one hour after this specific and particular mischief with a view to which this drastic proceeding was adopted, had abated. Specific mischief, mind you. I will not go into that argument to-night; another day I will, I will only say one thing. To strain the meaning and the spirit of an exceptional law like our old regulation of the year 1818 in such a fashion as this, what would it do? I will tell you with my full responsibility, with my most careful reading of the history of our own day and of some other days. Such a strain of the law as this is, in the perverse imagination of headstrong men, a suggestion for provoking lawless and criminals' reprisals ("Hear, hear," and "No.") You may not agree with me. You are kindly allowing me as your guest to say things with which perhaps you do not agree. (Cheers, and cries of "Go on.") Though you are the Indian Civil Service and I am Secretary of State, we understand one another—(hear, hear)—we speak the same language, and I tell you that a proceeding of that kind, indefinite detention, is a thing which would not be endured in this country. ("Hear, hear," and a voice "Disorder.") Yes, is there were a great and clear connection between the detention and the outbreak of disorder certainly; but as the disorder had abated, it would have been intolerable for us to continue that incarceration. (Hear, hear.)

THE PRESS LAW.

Last Monday what is called a Press Act was passed by the Government of India in connection with and simultaneously with an Explosives Act which ought to have been passed, I should think, twenty years ago. (Cheers.) What is the purport of the Press Act? That is what I ask your kind attention to, and the kind attention of a few people outside this room. (Hear, hear.) I do not attempt to give it in technical language. Where the local Government finds a newspaper article inciting to murder and violence, or resort to explosives for the purpose of murder or violence, that local Government may apply to a magistrate of a certain status to issue an order for the seizure of the press by which that incitement has been printed; and if the owner of the press feels himself aggrieved, he may within fifteen days ask the High Court to reverse the order and direct the restoration of the press. (Cries of "Oh.") That is a statement of the law which has been passed in India, and to which I do not doubt we shall give our assent. (Hear, hear.) There has been the usual outcry raised—usual in all these cases; I am not unfamiliar with it in another connection—between "too early" on the one hand and "too late" on the other. Certain people say, "Oh, you are too late." Others say, "You are too early." I will say to you first of all, and to any other audience afterwards, that I have no apology to make for being a party to the passing of this law now; and I have no apology to make for not passing it before. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe in short cuts, and I believe that the Government in these difficult circumstances is wise not to be in too great a hurry. (Hear, hear.) I have

NO APOLOGY

to make for introducing Executive action into what would normally be a judicial process. Neither, on the other hand, have any apology to make for tempering executive action with judicial elements; and I am very glad to say that an evening newspaper last night, which is not of the politics to which I belong, entirely approves of that. It says, "You must show that you are not afraid of referring your semi-Executive, semi-judicial action to the High Court." (Hear, hear.) You will all argue about that. (Laughter.) But I want to say—thinking more of others than of you—that this Act meddles with no ciriticism, however strong, of Government measures. It discourages the advocacy of no policy, social, moral, political, or economic. Yet I see, to my great regret and astonishment, that this Act is described—and, I am sorry to say, in an organ of my own party—as an Act for judging cases of seditious libel without a jury. (Laughter.) It is contended by some—and I respect the contention—that the Imperial Parliament ought to have been consulted before this Act was passed, and ought to be consulted now. (Cries of "No, no.") My veteran friends lived before the days of household suffrage. But it is said, and I think quite rightly, that the voice of Parliament ought to be heard in so grave a matter as this. But the principles of the proposals were fully considered as was quite right, not only by the Secretary of State in Council, but by the Cabinet. It was a matter of police urgency. (Cheers.) That is my view of it. (Hear, hear.) Do not think I am trying to find pleas to excuse this Act. Not a bit of it. I stand by it. (Cheers) But it is perfectly natural to say: Should the Imperial Parliament have no voice? I have directed the Government of India to report to the Secretary of State all the proceedings taken under this Act; and I undertake as long as I hold the office of Secretary of State, to present to Parliament from time to time the reports of the proceedings taken under this somewhat drastic Act. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that any of you will feel that this is at all a weakening of our determination to carry out this Act.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

When I am told that an act of this kind is a restriction on the freedom of the Press, I do not accept it for a moment. (Loud cheers.) I do not believe that there is a man in England who is more jealous of the freedom of the Press than I am. (Cheers.) But let us see what we mean. It is said "Oh, these incendiary articles"—for they are incendary and murderous—"are mere froth" Yes, they are froth; but they are froth stained with bloodshed. (Cheers) When you have men admitting that they deliberately write these articles and promote these newspapers with a view of furthering murderous action to talk of the freedom of the Press in connection with that is wicked moonshine. (Loud cheers.) We have now got a very Radical House at Commons. (Laughter.) So much the better for you. (Laughter.) If I were still a member of the House of Commons I should not mind for a moment going down to the House and I am sure that my colleagues will not mind—to say that when you find these articles, on the avowal of those concerned expressly designed to promote murderous action, and when you find as a fact that murderous action has come about, it is moonshine to talk of the freedom of the Press. (Cheers.) There is no good in indulging in heroics. They are not wanted. But an incendiary article is part and parcel of the murderous act. You may put picric acid in the ink and pen just as much as in any steel bomb. (Cheers.) I have one or two extracts here with which I will not trouble you. But when I am told that we may recognise it as one of the chief aims of good government that there may be as much public discussion as possible, I read that sentence with great edification; and then I turn to what I had telegraphed for from India—extracts from "Jugantor." To talk of public discussion in connection with things of that kind is really pushing things too far. (Cheers.)

PUBLIC OPINION.

I will not be in a hurry to believe that there is not a great body in India of reasonable people not only among the quiet, humble, law-abiding people, but among the educated classes. (Hear, hear,) I will not believe that there is not a great body of reasonable people of that kind. I do not care what they call themselves, or what organisation they may form themselves into. But I will not be in a hurry to believe that there are no such people, and that we cannot depend on them. When we believe that—that we have no body of, organised, reasonable people on our side in India—when you gentlemen who know the country say that—and, mind you, you must have that body of opinion among the educated classes as well as among the great masses, because it is the educated classes in all countries and in all times who make all the difference—I say that on the day that we shall be confronted with as awkward, as embarrassing, and as hazardous a situation as has ever confronted the rulers of the most complex and gigantic State in human history. (Hear, hear). I am confident that if the crisis comes it will find us ready, but let us keep our minds clear now. There have been many dark and ugly moments—I see gentlemen around me who have gone through dark and ugly moments in our relations with India before now. We have such a dark and ugly moment before us and we shall get through it (Cheers)—but only with self-command and without any quackery or cant, whether it be the quackery and cant of violence or the quackery and cant of sentiment. (Cheers.) I beg to propose the health of the India Civil Service. (Cheers.)

The Chairman responded to the toast.

BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Competition for 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The Army Rifle Association having presented two sets of jewels for a British Army Championship of India to be competed for during 1908-09, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the guiding principles laid down by the Army Rifle Association in the 1908 programme for the conduct of the Army Championship at home shall hold good for India with certain modifications to suit local conditions.

RULES FOR THE MATCH IN INDIA.

The match will be fired in two series as follows:—(a) A championship competition for squadron, battery and company officers, and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, including squadron and battery sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal armed with the rifle.

(b) A championship competition for non-commissioned officers below the rank of sergeant and men.

Note.—Lance-sergeants will rank as sergeants of each British regiment or battalion and each battery or company.

The Royal Artillery may enter one representative in each series. Seconded officers and non-commissioned officers may not compete. An officer of the Indian Army Unattached List may not fire for the battalion to which he is attached. Each company of Sappers and Minors and each regiment, battalion and battery in the Indian Army may enter one British officer or British non-commissioned officer representative for the series, (a) provided he fulfils the conditions of that series.

The term "company officer" includes D. C. Commanders or D. C. Officers of the Indian Infantry. To entitle a competitor to enter he must be a member and enter for the Championship Matches of the Association concerned, but no competitor may enter more than once for this match, nor may he compete at any of the Association's meeting, except at the one within the Circle of which his own unit is stationed. For the purposes of this competition the Circles will be as under:—Bengal Punjab Rifle Associatian Meeting, for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 8th Divisions, the Kohat Derajat and Bannu Brigades, the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting for the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, the Burma Rifle Association Meeting for the Burma Division, 4th Division, Divisionl Meeting, 5th Division, Divisional Meeting, 6th Division, Divisional Meeting, Aden Brigade, 6th Divisional Meeting.

Intending competitors for this Championship must declare beforehand and be individual subscribers to the Army Rifle Association. The subscriptions to the Army Rifle Association is for officers, five shillings (i.e, Rs. 3-12-0), and for other ranks, two shillings and six pence (i.e., Rs. 1-14-0). Where a competitor is not already a subscriber to the Army Rifle Association, such subscriptions must be forwarded to the Secretary of the local Association when making the entry. Secretaries of local Associations will forward a list of such subscribers showing rank, name and initials with subscriptions direct to the Secretary, Army Rifles Associations.

Meetings for 1908, viz., Bengal Punjab Rifle Association, Southern India Rifle Association, Burma Rifle Association, 4th (Quetta) Division, 5th (Mhow) Rifle Association, 6th (Poona) Rifle Association, will be awarded respectively the gold, silver and bronze jewels of the Army Rifle Association.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

Meeting at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 29.

A representative and well attended meeting of the entire native community of Surat met to-day in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, to vote a letter of condolence to the Dowager Lady Jamsetji and Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and express the deep sense of grief at the sad and prematurely sudden death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the head of the Parsi community.

On the motion of Nawab Muzaffer Husein Khan, seconded by Rao Bahadur Goolabdas, Mr. Bonus was voted to the chair.

The president, in a brief speech, opened the proceedings, eulogizing the fitness of the movement and declaring that, being a stranger comparatively to the city, he would appropriately ask some gentleman prominently connected with the movement to recount the services of the late Baronet.

Mr. Ishwardas Shore read the letters of condolence and moved the resolution for adoption by the meeting of those letters, detailing at the same time the great public service and personal worth of the deceased Paronet.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy and Khan Saheb Moulvie Abdul Kadar spoke on the resolution, narrating the charities, benefactions and large heartedness of the family, whose name was a household word, not alone in the Presidency, but in the whole country.

Sardar Kaikhushru Edalji Mody moved a vote of thanks to the president, which was seconded by Mr. Thakurdas Kapilram.

The president thenked the meeting and the gathering dispersed.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Rejoicings in India.

BOMBAY.

On Saturday last, the 27th instant, under the auspices of the Real Institute Luso Indiano, the Goan Community of Bombay celebrated the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor with a ball at the Victoria Hall, Byculla. The hall was profusely illuminated and decorated with flags. By 9-30 P.M., a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the community assembled, and after duly honouring the toast of H. M. and raising lond and hearty cheers, dancing commenced which was continued till the early hours of the following day.

SURAT.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, in their meeting assembled, on the 26th June 1908, resolved as follows:—

Proposed by Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Cadir Baakza and seconded by Haji Ahmed Turawa and passed by acclamation, that the following telegram be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay: "Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community, beg to congratulate His Imperial Majesty Edward VII on his Birthday. May long live our Emperor. Our loyalty to British Throne."

Proposed by Khan Sahib Abdul Cadir Baakza, and seconded by Jamadar Nasir-u-Din and passed, that the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, particularly, and the Musalmans in general, hate and condemn the growing sedition and the acts of the budmashes of Bengal, sympathise with Mr. Kennedy for the cruel murder of the two ladies, and beg to assure their staunch loyalty to the British Throne.

KOLHAPUR.

His Imperial Majesty's Birthday was celebrated, as usual, by Sir Lashkar Bahadur, a feudatory Chief of Kolhapur, by feeding about 1,500 poor, at his Jagir village, Danoli.

DHARWAR.

The Lingayat Education Association Hall was illuminated, and rejoicings expressed in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday.

JAMBUGHODA.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated by Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoi (Langdana) Jambughodawala with great rejoicing at Jambughoda under the RewaKantha Agency, Mr. Sorabji's quarters as well as distillery were elegantly adorned with flags and festoons. The school boys were given a meal in the afternoon. A meeting was convened at 4 p.m. which was attended by Government servants and town merchants etc., and gay sports were played by the school boys. Prizes in cash were given to those who won the race. After the National Anthem was sung and three cheers were given for His Majesty, sweets were distributed to the school boys and town children and pan supari to all who attended the joyful occasion and the meeting then dispersed. In celebration of the birthday, the fire temple at Navsari was also illuminated.

In celebration of the birthday a parade of the Bhil Corps was held by the Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Ookarsing.

SAVANTVADI.

The King's Birthday was celebrated with great 'eclat' there. There was the usual parade of the local Corps. In the morning special religious services were held in the Catholic Church, temples, and musjids. In the afternoon a "pan supari" party was given in the Market Hall, after which photos of Their Majesties were carried in procession. A grand musical concert of school children was held at a big gathering of all communities in the High School Hall, and loyal speeches made. Sweets were distributed among the school children numbering 1,700. Major Jacob, Mrs. Barret and the elite graced the functions with their presence.

RAJKOT.

The Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King Emperor, was celebrated here, on Friday last, with all the honours due to His Majesty.

The troops in Garrison paraded, a "feu De Joie" and a Royal Saluto of 31 guns, were fired from the Saluting Battery. The Agent and all the Officers and a number of spectators witnessed the parading of the troops.

In the evening, the Agent to H. E. the Governor, gave a dinner to all the European ladies and gentlemen in the station, after which he was "At Home," and a number of Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi gentlemen were present. A few Parsi ladies were also present.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Agent to H. E. the Governor, in Kathiawar, received the guests, assisted by Mr. Monteath, I. C. S., the Personal Assistant and the Agency Duftardar, and spoke to each of them very kindly.

After chatting pleasantly for some time, the guests adjourned to partake of refreshments, which were liberally provided, and dispersed shortly after.

Mr. Hill, the Agent to H. E. the Governor, is making a very favourable impression upon the public of Kathiawar, by his winning manners and able and tactful discharge of his duties.

BURNING OF THE QUETTA THEATRE.

Suspects Tracked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

QUETTA, JUNE 28.

In connection with the burning down of the "Prince's Theatre," a man belonging to a rival theatrical company has been arrested on suspicion. Another man, suspected of being an accomplice, has been tracked to Karachi.

THE ITOLA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The following injured have since died:—

1. Saraswati, widow of Chintaman Madhavrao [illegible]-law of Baroda.
2. Kanialal [illegible] of Baroda.

THE MONSOON.

Advance Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Telegrams received this week by the Meteorological Department from Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles show that the trades are now crossing the Equator with their usual strength, and that the prejudicial features noticed last week have disappeared. The prospects of the monsoon for Upper India, where it is being looked for anxiously, are therefore improving.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The following State Technical Scholarships have been awarded in 1908:—

Madras.—V. G. Nair, textile chemistry; Central Provinces.—C. S. B. Naidu; textiles; Bengal.—M. N. S. Gupta, mining, and R. T. Rout, leather tanning. Bombay—G. R. Rele, bleaching, dyeing and printing; Punjab—Muhammod Amin, textiles, and Sheopurshad, textiles; United Provinces—Jwala Prasad, cloth dyeing and printing, and Muhammad Yusaf, dyeing; and Eastern Bengal and Assam—D. C. Nag, mining.

WEDDING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

M. Hans Sechaler, German Consul, was married to Miss Elizabeth Kissing of Munster on Saturday last in Calcutta.

LORD MILNER ON EGYPT.

To the June number of the "Empire Review" Lord Milner contributes some notes on Egyptian Nationalism. He first defines clearly the aims of the Nationalist movement. It is essentially Islamic. "Its ideal," the article runs, "is an independent Mahomedan State, under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan." The immediate withdrawal of the Army of Occupation and the substitution of native Egyptians for Europeans throughout the whole Administration —that and nothing less is what the leaders, in Lord Milner's words, demand as of right. He proceeds then to show that this ideal is only the ideal of 1882 re-expressed. "The latent spirit of Moslem exclusiveness' has subsisted all along, and always will subsist. Indeed, the British Administration only intensifies it. "There is no bridging the gulf between East and West. In Egypt, as in India, as in every Orientall country subject to European rude, no amount of good which it may do will ever make the alien Administation popular. It may be more or less patienty submitted to, but it will never be liked, or even appreciated. And indeed, in a sense the moredifficulties it will create for itself. Our zeal for education, our encouragement of the spirit of independence—of the gratest liberty of speech and writing—are potent factors, alike in Egypt and in India, in fostering opposition to our authority." Although the British rule has freed the Egyptian people from the tyranny of the pashas, and in large measure from European exploitation—the very objects of Arabi's revolt—none the less, inasmuch as the work has aided the Egyptian people in their economic development and so assisted them in shaking off the shackles of dependence, just in so fas it reacts upon the Power whose presence is responsible for these benefits. Lord Milner does not, however, on this account advocate a change in British policy. He points to a table in Lord Cromer's book showing that some nine-tenths of the posts in the Egyptian Civil Service are held by Egyptians, and expresses the opinion that the extensive admission of Egyptians to the service tends to blunt the edge of the Nationalist attack on the British Administration. He then adverts to the changed position of the European Powers, particularly France, "vis-a-vis' with the British occupation, and he concludes a striking article by developing the thesis that "it is indeed the protection that British control affords to legitimate European interests against the more extreme demands of Egyptian Nationalism which now constitutes the chief moral strength of our position. The change which in this respect is coming over the Egyptaian situation is a curious and a notable one." Hitherto British efforts have been thwarted by "the network of European privilege, and by the necessity of obtaining the consent of six or fourteen foreign Powers to almost every important measure of reform." Henceforward the British occupation will become more and more regarded by Europe as the sole safeguard of the rights of the permanent Europen residents in Egypt who are absolutely essential to the prosperity and civilisation of the country. Thus any progress that may be made towards the realisation of the Nationalist ideal is possible only because of the faith Europe in greneral has in Great Britain's determination to protect the European minority. "The complete realisation of the objects which Egyptian Nationalists have at heart is outside the bounds of possibility. Their further partial realisation is only possible owing to the presence of that protecting Power by the aid of which so much has already been achieved, but which all the efforts of the Nationalist Party are directed to getting rid of."

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BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

Great Demonstration.

"THE PEACEFUL PROCESS OF SQUEEZING."

London, June 14

Ten thousand women suffragists marched in procession yesterday from the Thames Embankment to the Albert Hall. The object of the demonstration was to convince the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, that educated women are demanding the franchise.

The parties making up the procession carried appropriate banners and bannerettes, and included shorthand writers, typists, authors, artists, musicians, politicians, nurses, and graduates and undergraduates wearing caps and gowns.

A party of colonials marched beneath a banner bearing the inscription, "Trust the women, mother, as I have done."

Lady Onslow, Lady De La Warr, and Lady Russell, and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Mrs. Pember Reeves accompanied the procession, which was watched by large crowds.

A meeting was subsequently held in the Albert Hall.

Lady Henry Somerset deprecated the adoption of more militant methods.

Lady Francis Balfour said that, although Mr. Asquith was less favourable to the movement than was the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he could be squeezed. Let the women, she added, continue the peaceful process of squeezing.

British Politics.

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

London, June 13.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, addressed a meeting at the National Liberal Club last night.

He affirmed that the internal condition of the party was wholesome and sound. There were no differences requiring periodical plastering by some artificially-contrived and ambiguous formula. Still, the Liberals must aim each year at a larger concentration of effort and a smaller number of Bills.

The old-age pensions scheme, declared Mr. Asquith, was not hostile to the existing thrift agencies or to the subsequent grafting upon it of a State-aided contributory plan. He was opposed to an inquisitorial examination into the character of recipients. The exclusion from participation in the pensions on account of poor-law relief was temporary, pending the early adjustment of the poor-law system.

Modern Civilisation.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBURY.

London, June 13.

Lord Rosebury in a speech delivered at Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, said that every thing was being done politically to swamp self-reliance, and to make it superfluous and ridiculous.

Scotsmen, he said, had thriven by self-reliance. Their motto was, "Level up!" but the creed of modern civilisatian was "Level Down! Let the Government have a finger in every pie, probing, propping, and disturbing." The result was that the nation was being taken into custody by the State.

He pleaded for the maintenance of those sterling national qualities which had meant so much to Scotland in the past.

Cardinal Logue and the Empire.

A FICTITIOUS INTERVIEW.

London, June 13.

Cardinal Logue, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, has returned to Ireland from the United States.

He declares that the interview which attributed to him the statement that he saw signs of Great Britain's certain dissolution was a pure invention.

The Cardinal says that he never stated that Australia and New Zealand were on the verge of rebellion, and he never referred to India.

He admitted having said in a New York drawing-room that when Britain became old and infirm she was likely to receive the coup de grace from her Irish subject whom she was sending to foreign lands with vengeance in their hearts.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 25,393, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,431. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 4,27,370, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 56,976.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,350, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,305. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 49,175, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,756.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 7,841, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,287. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 1,14,242, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 13,860.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. Before proceeding with the business before the Corporation, the President said:—

Gentlemen,—Before we commence the business this afternoon I am sure you will permit me in the name of the whole Corporation to offer to our colleague Sir Vithaldass Damodhar Thackersey our warmest congratulations on the distinction, that of Knight Bachelor, which has just been conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. We feel that the honour could have been bestowed on no worthier citizen, and the City is honoured through him. Sir Vithaldass has won his spurs and we entertain no doubt whatever that he will keep them clean and bright as when he first assumed them, during the many years of usefulness which we trust he has before him.

I may also be permitted to refer to another distinction which closely affects another of our colleagues. We heartily congratulate Sir Jehangir Cowasji and his family on the hereditary title to which it has pleased His Majesty to elevate him, and we recognise in the heir to the baronetcy who sits among us one whose alertness and whose desire for usefulness auger well for his future career. Gentlemen, the City is greatly gratified by these marks of the Royal appreciation." (Applause.)

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government stating that there was under contemplation a scheme to abandon the Common Prison at Umarkhadi and to construct a new jail for about 1,000 prisoners near Andheri, and inquiring whether in the event of the Government finally deciding to construct the jail there, the Bombay Municipality would have any objection to water being supplied from the Tulsi main to the proposed jail in order that the prisoners and jail establishment on the premises might have the benefit of good potable water.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter from the Government be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha said the time had come when Government should take in hand a project to supply water to places beyond Bandora. So long as Bombay could supply water to outside districts without serious risk to itself the Corporation were ready to do so; but it was always a considerably objectionable proceeding. Applications for supply of water from their mains in this way had been increasing, and he put it whether it was not desirable for the Government and other local bodies to combine and start a scheme to supply water to these places.

The Commissioner said that all the sources of water supply outside the island of Bombay that would be natural sources of water supply to Salsette were those which were absorbed by Bombay for its own benefit.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah said what he wanted to point out was whether the time had not come for the Government and the Corporation to co-operate in raising the Tansa dam and duplicate it for the combined use of Bombay and Salsette.

The Commissioner said he had not mentioned that point and his reason for not having done that was that the future demands of Bombay would be so enormous that even if they had intention to help other places they would not be able to do so.

Sir Pherozeshah: Major Tulloch's scheme is a very large scheme.

The proposition was carried.

COUNCILLOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Dr. Sukhia had given notice to move the following propositions: "That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation after obtaining legal opinion if necessary,—whether a Councillor is disqualified for being a member or partner of a firm which has interest in a contract with the Municipality, however petty it may be; whether a Councillor is disqualified for obtaining in cash or by a cheque any money (say Rs. 3,000 or more or less) from the purchaser of Municipal land or property or tenderer for a contract with the Municipality or licensee of a public stable either as a remuneration or as a gift under the representation or understanding of his (the Councillor) being instrumental in getting the purchaser, or the tenderer or the licensee the Municipal property contract or license; whether a Councillor can ask and obtain or be offered and accept any remuneration in the shape of money or otherwise under any representation or understanding either that he was instrumental in getting the purchaser, tenderer or licensee the desired Municipal property or contract license by his so-called influence with other Councillors or Municipal Officers or by misrepresenting to the purchaser or tenderer or licensee that he had to spend a certain sum to influence certain Municipal Officers, and whether, under such circumstances, Sections 16 and 521 of the Municipal Act are applicable to such Councillors and whether such Councillors come in any way under the Indian Penal Code."

The President said that with regard to the last two propositions he would ask Dr. Sukhia whether he insinuated that any member of the Corporation had been taking or was suspected to be taking illegal gratification.

Dr. Sukhia said the President had no right to ask him the question.

The President: Then I rule these two propositions out of order.

Dr. Sukhia: After this ruling I decline to move the remaining proposition.

The President fixed next Monday for the discussion of Mr. Harrison's proposition regarding the adoption of Standard Time.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE LONDON correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" sends his paper an account of an interview with a highly-placed Englishman who is reported to have said:—"What is important is that henceforth it should be understood, both in the French and the British Parliaments, that questions of national defence must take precedence of all others. Our Army, which, since the South African War, has made notable progress, must be equal to its tasks, and must be able in case of a Continental war to lend you decisive support. On your side, perfect your Army and do not neglect naval construction. For our part, it is indispensable that we should, without delay put six new "Dreadnoughts" on the slips. It would be disastrous after the demonstrations of the last few days if a new era of pacificism were to occur either in France or England."

THE KING IN RUSSIA.

Meeting at Reval.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on June 7:—When first it became known that Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, had been invited to the dinner party given by the King's command at the Foreign Office to the President of the French Republic during his recent stay in London, it was understood in Continental diplomatic circles that the meeting of the King and the Czar would be an event of first-rate political magnitude. There had been only a few months ago a widespread impression that the German Emperor had the ear of the Czar and that in Russian military circles at Court there was a feeling anything but friendly towards England. In well-informed quarters here, however, that feeling so far as it actually did exist, was attributed rather to the fear inspired by Germany after the Russian disasters in the Far East than to any real desire to establish closer relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin or to any incipient Anglophobia. M. Isvolsky personally was rightly or wrongly, credited with Germanophil tendencies, which might be, partly at all events, accounted for by the wish which he is understood to have had at one time to go as Russian Ambassador to Berlin. However, after Baron von Aehrenthal's startling revelation of the famous Balkan railway scheme, nobody any longer attributed such sentiments to the Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs. Moreover, the Anglo-Russian Agreement gave a well-defined new direction to Russian foreign policy. Fully acquainted with what was going on behind the scenes, no one doubted that the Anglo-Russian agreement, once concluded, would develop a complete change in the relations between the two Powers and eventually between the two peoples. And so it has come to pass. In France, at all events, it is confidently anticipated that what is appropriately called "the new permanent 'entente,'" as distinct from an alliance, will take firm root and take root in both countries. The wish may be to some extent father to the thought, but it must not be forgotten that France, who has not been altogether foreign to the salutary change in Anglo-Russian relations, can in future play a useful part in the maintenance of complete harmony between London and St. Petersburg, so ardently desired in Paris.

I hear on good authority—indeed, I may say the best—that it has not been all smooth sailing for M. Isvolsky in bringing things to the present happy conclusion. But, fortified by the Czar's approval, he successfully overcame all obstacles. With the assistance of Sir Arthur Nicolson on the one hand and of the Russian Ambassador in London on the other (and perhaps it would be only fair to add that of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris—the splendid result of which the interview at Reval is the consecration) was finally attained and the balance of power in Europe was once more restored.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" stated on June 5:—Sir Edward Grey's utterances in the House of Commons regarding the impending royal visit to Russia arouse the deepest interest and approbation. His statement that all the Moderate and Liberal elements in Russia welcome King Edward's visit and that the attacks upon it by a small section of the House will please only the Russian reactionaries and revolutionaries is heartily re-echoed. Sir E. Grey's view that the Russian situation has substantially improved and his tribute to the qualities of the nation, no less than his graceful references to the Czar, go far to obliterate the painful impression caused by the demonstration of the extremists in the House. Any [illegible] is deeply regretted by the public, and it is universally regretted that no member of the Cabinet will accompany his Majesty—a fact which, it is surmised, gave encouragement to the unseemly questions from the Labour and Radical camps.

The emphatic assurances that no negotiations for a new agreement or treaty will be undertaken at Reval find a counterpart to day in the "Rossiya" which takes the opportunity to emphasise its friendship for Germany.

St. Petersburg, June 5 (Reuter).—The Social Democratic fraction of the Duma held a meeting this evening to draw up a telegram of thanks to the Labour Party in the British House of Commons for their protest against King Edward's forthcoming visit to Reval.

M. Gegechkory, the leader of the fraction, in the lobby this afternoon, expressed his grateful admiration for the proofs given by Mr. O'Grady and others that they truly appreciated the situation in Russia. He endorsed the standpoint that the visit of King Edward constituted an official condonation of the worst deeds of the ruling caste and the Government towards the people including the dissolution of two Dumas and the endless hangings by the Court-martial. His party would welcome an alliance with the British people, from which the Russian people could only benefit. National Vapland and national Russia were in sympathy, but no words or wishes which King Edward might bring could bridge the abyss separating the Russian people and the Russian Government.

In conclusion, M. Gegechkory expressed gratitude to the nation whose leader had exclaimed "Vive la Douma!" and who had shown hospitality to those who were called revolutionaries in Russia, but whose crimes consisted only in their readiness to lay down their lives for the national welfare. If, as Sir Edward Grey said, the absence of a visit would be discourteous, then, after the visit had taken place, it would be argued that it would be discourteous to receive these revolutionaries. The visit would result in gain raising the prestige of the Government and the oppressors and the financial credit, which was daily losing ground under absolutism and reactionary guidance, and would destory the last hope of freedom for the Russian people.

Reval, June 7 (Reuter).—On the eve of King Edward's arrival Reuter's correspondent received a message from M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, to the effect that the meeting of the monarchs would doubtless result in confirming the sympathetic feelings entertained in Russia towards Great Britain. A "rapprochement" between the two countries was mutually desirable, not only in the sphere of conventions, but in the domain of trade, manufacture, and commerce.

St. Petersburg, June 7 ("Times").—The papers this morning devote a special rubric to the royal visit, besides printing columns about the proceedings of the House of Commons. As indicated in my telegram on Friday Sir Edward Grey's speech is heartily commended. One journal describes it as the "tactful political utterance since the days of Beaconsfield. The "Rossiya" accentuation in favour of Germany is treated with scant attention. The "Bourse Gazette" alone comments at length. After enumerating the Russian disasters in the Far East and the successes of Germany in the Near East both of which it describes as the fruits of the traditional friendship with Germany and of the traditional enmity against England, it says:—"By England means let us preserve Russo-German friendship, but let Anglo-Russian discord give place to Anglo-Russian friendship that we may have a real, not a fictitious, balance of power in Europe." Referring to Sir Edward Grey's words on the future of Russia and the necessity for Anglo-Russian friendship, the "Bourse Gazette" concludes:—"We have before us an inspired conception opening up broad horizons which the transitory obstacles of the moment cannot dim. The course of events will assure its realisation, no matter if at Reval nothing is said about treaties or agreements."

Paris, June 8 (Reuter).—The correspondent of the "Matin" in St. Petersburg has been interviewing a number official personages, politicians and members of the Diplomatic Body, with regard to the Reval interview and the new situation in Europe.

It was unanimously regarded as incontestable that there had been an appreciable change in the political situation in Europe, but that change had not been so great as some people in France and Germany seemed to think. The correspondent was told that the new Anglo-Russian friendship was regarded with dissatisfaction by Germany, which had lost one of its trump cards.

A Russian statesman occupying a high position explained the attitude of the Russian Government in the following words:—"There is no doubt that Great Britain and Germany are both seeking the friendship of Russia. The policy of the latter is to make the most of this, and oblige the rivals to pay dearly for any favour."

These words, the correspondent says, exactly reflect the views of Russia, and it would therefore be futile to regard the Reval meeting as indicating the conclusion of a Triple Alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia. Several interesting questions such as those of Macedonia, Persia, Tibet, and China, as well as the general political situation, will, however, be discussed. The Reval meeting, it is declared, will place the coping-stone on the Anglo-Russian "entente," but nothing more must be expected of it.

THE RESULTS.

Reval, June 10 ("Times").—By the time this telegram appears in print the Reval meeting will be over, but its results are destined to remain. Not that any new policy has been initated by the august personages here assembled or by the attendant officials. It has been essentially a consecration of the friendly feelings between the two great peoples, which their respective Governments have fostered by the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This idea permeates the speeches of the Emperor Nicholas and King Edward at yesterday's banquet. Our Sovereign, in his reply, dwelt prophetically on the influence of the Convention upon the world's peace—one of the leading points in the imperial toast. The King's words were that the Anglo-Russian Convention not only would serve to knit closely the bonds that unite the two countries, but that he was certain that it would "conduce to a satisfactory settlement in an amicable manner of some of the momentous questions in the future." It may well serve as an epitome of the Reval meeting. The momentous question chiefly concerned, as I show elsewhere, is Macedonia.

Russian hearts will be profoundly touched by the King's concluding toast—"above all, to the welfare and prosperity of your great Empire." His Majesty, in his conversation with the Russian statesmen, has displayed the kindliest interest in Russian affairs. All Russia will learn with satisfaction from the King's speech that his Majesty hopes to be able to welcome the Czar to England. The exact date of the visit, I hear, is not yet decided. Russians talk of an even closer bond between the two reigning Houses, but on this point there is nothing beyond conjecture. The appointment of the Czar as an Admiral of the Fleet greatly gratifies Russian opinion.

A MACEDONIAN UNDERSTANDING.

Important conferences between M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister, and Sir Charles Hardinge were held yesterday and this morning, at which various questions of interest to Russia and England were discussed. I learn on excellent authority that Macedonia formed the staple subject of conversation. The exchange of views on the respective reform proposals has [illegible] a practically common understanding the nature of which is far more on the lines of the plan originated by Sir Edward Grey than was recently reported in St. Petersburg. Indeed, I am in a position to state that Russia accepts in substance the recommendation that the revenues of Macedonia be primarily devoted to local needs, which was toe crucial point on which the negotiations have converged. The Revel meeting—thanks to the opportunity it afforded for a free exchange of arguments in favour of the different plans of reform—has thus hastened the solution of one of the most burning questions of European politics.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS ON THE VISIT.

The correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing from Reval on June 11 says:—

I had the honour of being received by the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on board the "Almaz" this afternoon.

In view of the exceptional character of the occasion, M. Isvolsky authorised me to use his name in saying that the visit had been a most happy one. His Excellency referred with much satisfaction to the cordial tone of Russian public opinion towards the meeting, which had been a reaffirmation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The Agreement had already borne fruit in obviating complications in Central Asia. Thanks to the Agreement, it had been possible for England and Russia mutually to abstain from intervention in the internal affairs of Persia. Thanks to the Agreement they could render Persia assistance of ony kind and were prepared to do so if Persia asked them, but in no case would assistance take the form of intervention in her internal affairs. The inherent value of the Agreement was shown by the fact that, although it was not yet accepted by the Ameer, both countries had loyally observed it in the spirit, and not only in the letter. His Excellency spoke with equal satisfaction of the rapid progress of the negotiations regarding Macedonia, which would soon take a practical form acceptable to the Powers concerned. He again underlined the essentially pacific character of the Anglo-Russian Agreement by emphatically declaring that it in no wise implied or even suggested anything but the friendliest relations with other Powers. In conclusion, M. Isvolsky referring to the approaching visit of M. Fallieres, said that the alliance with France remained the basis of Russian foreign policy. Re-echoing the words of his colleague, the Premier said that the French alliance remained the basis of Russia's foreign policy. His Excellency then dwelt on the value of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which he considered necessary for the equilibrium of Europe. He thought, however, that it could not be too much emphasised that the maintenance of the traditional friendship with Germany was essential for Russia, and he believed that this view was thoroughly appreciated in England.

GERMAN VIEWS.

Berlin, June 11. The semi-official "North-German Gazette" observes that, according to the accounts received from Reval, the meeting of King Edward with the Emperor Nicholas has been characterised by a cordiality which corresponds with the near relationship between the reigning Houses of Russia and England. The toasts exchanged express the affectionate feelings to which the two Monarchs desired to give utterance. The semi-official journal continues:—

"From the political point of view, the first noteworthy point would seem to be the emphatic references to the importance which the Central Asiatic Agreement had acquired for the "rapprochement" between the two countries, and which, according to the words of the King, it will further acquire for the settlement of some important questions. This perhaps conveys an allusion to the impending close of the Anglo-Russian negotiations concerning fresh proposals of reform for Macedonia and also to the tasks which await Russian and English diplomacy in arranging the difficulties of the present situation in Persia. Above all, the two Monarchs in their speeches described the preservation of the peace of the world as their common aim. The tranquil and sincere tone in the speeches of the two Sovereigns accords with the sentiments which have found expression in the serious section of the English and the Russian Press, in view of the attempts to give the Reval meeting an unfriendly point against Germany."

BY THE WAY.

AFTER SEVETY YEARS.

The smashing of Atlantic records this year by the "Lusitania" and the "Mourstania"—the latter of which has eclipsed all records by her Western voyage of 4 days 20½ hours—is a reminder that it is exactly seventy years ago since the "Sirius," the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, steamed from Queenstown to New York in seventeen days. She left on April 4, 1838, and was followed on the 7th by a second steamer, the "Great Western," which accomplished the distance in fifteen days. Two years later, Mr. Samuel Cunard, with the help of a Government subsidy of £59,000, established the famous Cunard Line, and in 1840 the "Britannia," the first Cunard steamer, went from Liverpool to Boston in 14 days 8 hours. The "Savannah," a vessel of 30 tons, which in 1819 made the voyage from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-six days, is sometimes referred to as the first Atlantic steamer, but she depended mainly on her sails.

THE LATE GENERAL BULLER.

One of the stories told of the late General Buller shows the great regard in which he was held in the West Country. When a lieutenant he was on his way to take up garrison duty in Canada. He and his troops were delayed by the fogs of the St. Lawrence, and as their provisions threatened to run short a boat was sent to an islet on which was situated a station for succouring shipwrecked sailors. Buller went with the boat, and he and his companions found the store in charge of a woman, who, however, refused to render them any assistance. "No," she said firmly, "the supplies be for they who'm ship-wrecked, not for such as you." "But this is a Government depot, and we are servants of the Crown," insisted Buller. "Can't help it; you'm not shipwrecked," came the reply. The young officer caught the suggestive intonation in the woman's last remark, and, speaking with a Cornish accent, said: "What! not for dear old One and All, and I a Buller!" "What! be yew from Cornwall, en' a Buller!" she replied. "Take everything there is in the place; you'm hearty welcome."

THE EMIGRATION OF ITALIANS.

The British Consul points out the great increase that has taken place in the number of emigrants from the province of Rome. This leakage is attracting the serious attention of economists. It is feared that unless better conditions prevail in the general situation of labour and in the rates of wages emigration will continue to drain the country of its useful elements. It is true that Italian emigrants have the hab't of sending home a fair proportion of their earnings, thus enriching the monetary prosperity of the country: but it is doubtful whether the value of their remittances can counterbalance the loss of their labour. One satisfactory result of Italian emigration is the tendency of every emigrant sooner or latter to return home once in possession of sufficient funds to enable him to buy a plot of ground in his native district.

THE BOOK-LOVER'S BOOKBINDING.

In the June number of the "Bibliophile," which, by the way, has a particularly interesting set of illustrations, including a number of fine coloured landscapes, Mr. J. S. Hewitt Bates has a suggestive and practical article on "Bookbinding for the Book-Lover," in which he deplores that the lover of books does not exercise a little more influence over the bookbinder, in the way of suggesting treatment and design: The principles which ought to govern the right and proper binding of a book [illegible] durability, and fitness. It should open freely so that it does not require to be held down by the hand while it is being read, and should be, if only because it is so often our close and constant companion, as beautiful as the conditions of its existence will allow. . . . The decoration of a book ought to be in harmony with the nature of the work. The design ought always to be simple and flat without shadings. But where is the binder, we should like to ask, who will respond to the book-lover's demands, and bind a book in this manner, for less than the guinea which is the artist book-binder's lowest fee, but which only a handful of book-lovers can afford?

CABLES' ENEMIES.

The trawler's heavy beam is not the only cause of destruction to submarine cables. The little teredo, or common shipworm, so ruinous to wooden piers, is fond of burrowing through the protecting coverings to the core of the cable and thus exposing the wires to the action of the salt water. A means of preventing this is found in sheathing the core in broad bands of brass ribbon. At the shore ends the cable has to be thickened in order to check the rolling action of the tides and to lessen the risk of damage from ships' anchors. To avoid this latter danger, the cable is usually landed in an unfrequented place, but where, as at Capetown, it has to be brought into the harbour, it is led right round outside the anchorage. In other cases its position is marked by red buoys. The damage is, however, usually done outside the harbour, where sailing ships have been compelled to anchor by unfavourable winds. Coral is avoided where possible, as, if undisturbed for some years, the cable is liable to be overgrown with coral growths, which make it difficult to raise for examination. In Eastern seas, when a cable has not been raised for some time, it is often found to be covered with beautiful mossy growths, red, green, and yellow in colour, which are usually crushed in passing over the wheel at the bow of the repairing ship.

THE PANTHEON AFFAIR.

"C'est le soleil." That is the best comment to make on the foolish shooting affray in the Pantheon. Echoes of "the period of folly," as Dreyfus so aptly termed it, still rumble in the breasts of some perfervid Du Paty du Clams. The "Pantheonisation" of Zola seemed to their heated imaginations a glorification of the man whose articles in the "Aurore" were not exactly favourable to the reputation of Colonel Henry, Colonel Sandherr, General Mercier, and other officers. So the wretched affair is raked up again. Colonel Du Paty du Clam sends a re-chauffe of his case to the papers. An old journalist reads it, and as he stands in the Pantheon the heat is overpowering, the smell of the flowers stifling; the green light of the torches falls on Dreyfus' face. The gignatic tricolour excites his imagination, and the shot is fired. So let the matter end. No one has any wish to revive the memories of that period of folly, Englishmen, perhaps, least of all. Most of them are a little ashamed of the heated way they threw themselves into the purely private concerns of a neighbour, greatly to the deteriment of good relations between the two nations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER

PARIS FASHIONS.

Of the many attributes required in a beautiful frock the greatest of all is style. It is the contemplation of Paris fashion that makes us realise, not with hatred or malice, but with envy, the inimitable way a Frenchwoman has of putting on her hats and dresses. So many Englishwomen have a wrong idea of Paris frocks and imagine that they are all over-trimmed, gay, and elaborate, whereas, as a matter of fact, the French lady walking in the Bois in the morning, who is interested in her house and affairs, is, as a rule, charmingly and most simply attired. Wise in her generation, the true Parisian lady seldom tries to walk in a long skirt. She knows it cannot be done gracefully, and is at all times uncomfortable and incongruous. It is her wonderful chic that makes the Frenchwoman look well dressed in her simplest morning cottons, linens tussores, a well known Paris atelier has designed a tussore in the natural shade, suitable for morning wear in the Bois. It is trimmed with soutache to match, and a pale Empire-green cord is introduced, while the ornamental braided buttons are of green and biscuit colour mixed. This shows the slightly pleated corselet skirt which is admirable for walking in, and is yet smart enough for luncheon. The chemisette and sleeves are of tucked d'Alencon net. The very simple helmet hat is of canard straw, trimmed with shaded quills to match. Another dress in the same house is a more elaborate gown, conformably with its intended destiny as a reception frock. It shows the new tight draperies over a severely plain underskirt of green satin charmeuse; the polonaise is of gray soie de chine, with the most beautiful embroideries of raised roses and true-lovers' knotes in tones of green and grey, shot with mauve and pink. The real lace chemisette in matched in the lace bows on the hat. There is just a suggestion of the darker green of the skirt introduced in the high, swathed waist-band, and this is again deftly included in the bodice.

BEAUTIFYING THE DIRECTOIRE.

Very quaint and original is a muslin and lace coat after the Directoire style. The underdress is of white point de'sprit, with a cream lace border and coat of the same spotted net, lightly appliqued with lace and broderie a main, which is again introduced in the chemisette, and becoming folds holding the coat together across the bodice. The trimmings here are in black and gold, completed by an all-black hat.

MR. ASQUITH'S GRATITUDE.

Happy Condition of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Asquith, who was the guest of the National Liberal Club one June 13, said that no man had ever had greater occasion than he to feel grateful for the forbearance, loyalty and attachment of his political friends.

In the third and critical session of Parliament and of the Ministry whatever smiles and promises fortune might have in store, the internal condition of the Liberal party was in the highest degree wholesome and sound. Never in his experience had the inner council been more free from any stress of personal rivalry, jealousy, and selfseeking. Each of his colleagues was ready to throw all his energy, time and resources both constructive and destructive, into the common stock. They had no differences of opinion. Whatever differences of opinion there might be in the party, they were neither many nor serious, and did not require to be smoothed over by some artificially contrived and ambiguous [illegible]

They still needed extensive improvements in their legislative machinery. In the case of every large measure it had become more and more necessary for the House to regulate, in advance of the Second Reading, the time allocated to its stages. He would be glad if by general consent the function could be given to some tribunal of unquestioned impartiality but there seemed to be no hope of such accord, and in the meantime it must fall upon the Government. Putting aside for the moment the devolution of local business to local bodies, which would be found, he believed in the end the only efficient remedy, their next most urgent need was that the uncompleted work of one session should be renewed where it was left off in the next.

LIBERAL PARTY WRECKED.

It was said that by the Licensing Bill he had wrecked the prospects of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party had no reason for continued existence unless its programme was based upon social reforms and it was their intention before they separted for the autumn session to make some progress, at any rate, with the Bill.

The Old Age Pension Bill, to be brought into operation next year, must receive the Royal Assent before the adjournment for the autumn. Its principle was only opposed by a few stray and belated fanatics, and he assured them there was nothing in it to alarm any of the existing agencies for the promotion of thrift, or to prevent the subsequent engrafting upon it of a State-aided contributory branch. At present they had to do with the man who never had the the means of making a contribution.

It was assuredly a provisional and in some respect a temporary measure.

"We must have a year's experience before we can form any reliable conjecture as to what should be done. I agree there ought to be no general test of character or inquiry into the possible flaws and blemishes of conduct that take place in most men's lives and which as the age of seventy, at any rate, ought to be allowed to be overlooked." At the same time all would agree that they should devise some test which should exclude the wastrel.

Exclusion was for this year only for persons who were in actual receipt of poor law relief. That provision applied only to the next financial year (to April, 1909), and before further provision was made they would have started a further adjustment of the whole system of poor law relief. That was in the crucible now. Two years hence the existing divisions and classifications of our thoroughly unscientific and in some respects inhuman poor law system would be completely remodelled.

Unless a limitation of the kind were adopted, the Poor Law authorities would, during the months before the Act came into operation, be under the irresistible temptation to discontinue poor law relief and throw the whole burden of that mass of pauperism from the rates to the taxes. If that course were adopted it would mean that an additional cost would have to be met of between two and a half and three millions sterling.

Liberals would not be too minute precise, or exacting in regard to the initial steps. Before the end of the year the Government would have taken the first steps towards the solution of three of the greatest social problems—the national system of education, the control of the sale of liquor, and the emancipation of the poor.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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Be sure you get W.B. WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and trade mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid imposition the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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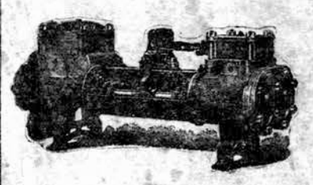
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"It is with gratitude I write you that I have now a splendid head of hair, both thick and very soft, all owing to my having used your wonderful Hair Vigor. I was almost bald headed before I used the Hair Vigor. I still use it once a day, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. I used to wear a skull cap, and I am very grateful to Ayer's Hair Vigor for the improvement it has made in my looks."
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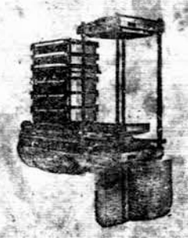
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 29.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes gold Bullions ...	8,29,140	London ...	National Bank
2 Boxes gold Bullions ...	1,58,600	London ...	Yokohama Bank
81 Bars Silver ...	1,55,228	London ...	Comptoir National
3 cases Sovs. ...	9,000	Jeddah ...	The B & P S N Co
Rupees	6,000		
31 Packages Sovs.	1,36,225	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importer
Gold coins ...	37,985		
Rupees	33,382		
1 Bundle Rs. ...	900	Muscat ...	M Mackenzie & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [29TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 24 lakhs up and the rate for Demand Loans, as already reported, is 6 per cent.

Exchange :–

The market opened and closed steady for T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. and for demand at 1s. 3 29-32d., while for credit 3 months' sight there were buyers at 1s. 4 1-32d. but no sellers. Far Eastern rates continue easier as a result of the decline in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	,, 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.	,, 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	155 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	121

Government Paper :–

The opening and closing rate per Cash and Settlement (1st July) was 95-15 firm, but no business is reported. The Calcutta market is quoted at the same rate for Cash but a sixteenth lower for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement	,, 95-15
2nd Settlement	,, 95-15

Bullion :–

The London price for Bar Silver on Saturday last was a 1-4 down, spot and forward being quoted at 24 3-4, the New York price having also declined ½ cent. to 53 3-4. In the local market the opening rate was 64, which drew out buyers, and enough business was done to cause an advance of a sixteenth to 64-1. There has been no variation in Bar Gold, which remains as noted below. The following are the latest quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday, as compared with those of the figures of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight
1908.....	2,140,000 bales	11,090,000 bales
1907.....	2,770,000 ,,	13,220,000 ,,
1906.....	2,130,000 ,,	10,640,000 ,,

The Visible Supply this week is 100,000 bales less, and 70,000 bales more have come Into Sight.

Locally, we have little change to report in the general position of the market. Forward delivery prices, both for old and new crop, continued almost nominal, as there is no business passing except in Broach and Bengal "Suttas" in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is also unchanged, the principal demand coming from Japan Shippers. Exporters to Europe are quiet, and mills are doing little. The offtake to-day at Colaba was about 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Ready.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	223	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	208	
Fine M. G. Muttia ..	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	194	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	199	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
Good Westerns ...	198	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	

NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240	March'09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	220	Jan'09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	213	
Fine M. G Khangaum-Akola ...	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	207	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	190	

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :–

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·81	5·73	5·33	5·15	5·07
—·03	—·05	—·06	—·04	—·03
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·00	4·97	4·94		4·93
—·03	—·03	—·03		—·02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	R. T.
September		R. T.

Rapeseed :–

Prices are unchanged and there is very little demand.

We quote :—

Rosy dirgin Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	2	0 R. T.
,, Delhi ...	,,	9	4	0 ,,
,, Yellow Gyaspur ...	,,	10	5	0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	2	0 ,,

Gingellyseed :–

Prices keep steady but there is only a very small business passing.

Muggy	Rs.	53	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58	8 0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	57	0 0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
Tone.—Easier.

Castorseed :–

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 [illegible] 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :–

Ready... ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 10 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, July ... ... ,, 6 4 6 B. T.
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,385
Bank of India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54½

Mills :–

David	368 3/4
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,140

Miscellaneous :–

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	322 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	567 1/2
Amritsar-Pathi	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	10,934	bales.
Wheat	28,808	cwts.
Linseed	6,096	,,
Rapeseed	3,577	,,
Gingellyseed	843	,,
Poppyseed	6,248	,,
Groundnuts	129	,,
Castorseed	5,371	,,
Rice	73,341	,,
Myrabolams	1,865	,,
Cottonseed	2,825	,,
Mowraseed	2,462	,,
Gram	1,114	,,
Jowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th June, 1908, as compared with the statement of 20th June, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 20. Rs.	June 27. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	45,62,760	47,11,564
Public Deposits at Branches ...	56,61,277	53,80,171
Other Deposits ...	7,69,05,939	7,74,35,426
Post Bills ...	26,634	25,034
Sundries ...	31,41,948	32,02,648
Rs....	10,99,98,592	1,07,26,448
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....	1,18,26,272	1,15,21,700
Other authorised Securities.	14,97,698	14,77,798
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,60,32,883	2,62,85,689
Loans do. do.	2,59,16,376	2,58,78,598
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,58,22,688	1,51,06,681
Dead Stock ...	3,35,134	3,35,134
Stamps ...	4,746	4,736
Bullion ...	3,09,672	2,76,045
Balances with other Banks.	5,68,691	5,07,730
Sundries ...	7,37,506	7,08,764
Cash ...	2,60,46,876	2,84,63,568
	10,99,98,592	11,07,26,448

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27TH JUNE 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 27th June 1908. By Council Bills	£2,99,000
By Gold ...	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 28st June 1908 to 31st March 1909	£18,201,000

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 30th June.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Actuals for week ending 30th June 08....	2,88,736	4,92,114	4,339	7,85,189
G I P Section	10,168	1,50,909	783	2,30,859
I M system ..	11,067	9,723	42	20,832
A D C Ry ...	....	....	....	....
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	....	....	....	....
Total ...	3,80,89	6,50,843	5,164	10,36,000
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd June'08....	2,86,135	5,50,780	3,838	8,40,651
G I P Section...	77,245	1,99,318	1,223	2,77,793
I M system....	11,324	13,135	63	24,522
A D C Ry ...	....	....	....	....
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,77,784	7,61,227	5,126	11,44,407
Increase (G I P R...	+ 2,581	— 57,209	+ 501	— 54,843
I M R...	+ 2,923	— 49,347	— 440	— 46,824
A D C R...	— 2,397	— 3,410	— 29	— 5,836
or Decrease (Baran-Kotah Ry	....	....	....	....

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 16th May 1908.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th June on 504·36 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,00,000	2,00,000	4,000	4,04,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	317	573	8	900
For previous 23 weeks of half year ...	36,74,646	60,71,518	87,476	97,73,640
Total for 24 weeks ...	37,74,646	62,61,518	91,476	1,02,27,640
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,56,393	3,05,600	1,910	4,64,195
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	310	606	4	920
Total to corresponding date do. ...	35,57,159	74,58,993	88,802	1,11,45,002

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 10,195
Do. to date ... ,, 17,362

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	2,07,000	2,60,000	7,000	4,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	117	146	4	267
For previous 23 weeks of half year ...	41,41,720	67,06,838	1,53,017	110,01,575
Total for 24 weeks....	43,48,720	69,66,838	1,60,017	114,75,575
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	2,06,709	2,84,374	6,467	5,97,550
Per mile of Ry. do.	117	217	4	338
Total to corresponding date do.	43 75,003	65,60,916	1,35,278	110 69,027

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,23,050
Do. to date ... ,, 13,93,822

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	64½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Bronch City.....	200	200	14	235
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	85	xd. 570
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingnlee	100	100	8	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	380
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Monfussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,055
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	20	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	770
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart Ú. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	8¾	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 16½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mills...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. £50 P. £50	£50 £50	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	£22½ 271
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr.p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	242
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	...	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assurance	200	50	p. c.18½	130
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c.10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c.15	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 P. 150	£ 15 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis 5 1/2
Thackerand Co.....	100	100	p. c.20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 3½	150
Assur Yeargee	500	500	50	475
Bamr Manufacturing	200	200	10	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	750	750	12½	725
Bombay United.....	750	750	18	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Cahol Silk	500	500	10	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,035
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	15	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	150	150	10	287½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	60	680
Empress	1,000	1,000	75	340
Framji Petit	500	500	10	1,365
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	10	531
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	465
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	180
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	132½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatau Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	26	775
Leopold	100	100	3	80
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,410
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,800
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,140
Monarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	150	150	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	150
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	665
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	70	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	70	825
Rehman	500	500	40	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	70	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	70	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	50	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	100	1,400
S. Mahratta	750	750	70	1,110
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,100
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,300
Textile	500	500	30	1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	70	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 567½
Amritsar Pathi ...	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

Everyone wants to know about luck. Dr. Hime's little philosophical treatise on "Luck" (Simpkin and Marshall) goes thoroughly into the subject, and discusses the elements of chance and success.

The commonest meaning of the word "success" is prosperity, good hap generally, the happy termination of one's efforts to get on well in the world; and it is in this sense (of worldly success) that I use the word on the title-page—and, for the most part, throughout the following pages.

Success is, in fact a word of ever-varying application.

And a man may pay for his success an absolutely ruinous price: "What shall a man be profited if he shall gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? or what shall a man give in exchange for his life?"

There are some who seem to suppose that a man cannot be regarded as successfull unless he be rich. An absurd belief, seeing that there are numberless men successful as authors, inventors, discoverers, painters and so forth, who are exceeding poor—their poverty being the result of their contempt for money, or else, it may be, of extravagance, thriftlessness, procrastination in regard to some patent rights, ill-considered generosity, foolish speculation, and what not.

It is simply a fact, just one of the ordinary circumstances of life, that some children are born with enormous advantages over others. These differences are before our eyes, to be seen plainly every day, and all day, and every where. We have among us the rich and the poor, with the intermediate degrees of wealth and poverty innumerable; the clever and the stupid, the energetic and the lethargic, and the existence of these differences we accept as a matter of course, not regarding them, even in our own most private thoughts, as from any point of view questions of luck. Employers and employes—there being amongst both classes all sorts and conditions of persons—we must have. But who ever dreams of dubbing the former as lucky, the latter as unlucky. The King's son, direct heir, to the throne though he be, is no more lucky, as we define the word, so far as his birth and inheritance are concerned, than is His Majesty's most recently appointed stable-boy. Is it not, indeed, conceivable that the latter may be the luckier of the two?

The fact that these differences exist, then, being taken for granted, we repine not at them, and never, in cold blood, regard them except as matters of course—not matters of luck.

UNLUCKY LUCK.

A man may have been "born with a silver spoon in his mouth," and yet be most unluckey. It was never easier than at the present time for an impecunious boy, who is at once ambitious, hard-working, and clever, to make his way from cabin to Cabinet.

From any of the ordinary National Schools at which he is instructed by trained teachers—and that without any charge—in the rudiments of learning, such a boy may go to one of our Model Schools, at which his primary education (the same only widened and deepened) will be continued, and still imparted free of charge. From the Model School he may proceed to one of our numerous Grammer, Intermediate, or Secondary Schools, as they are indifferently called, whereat pupils are prepared for the University. At these schools the fees for day-boys are low; while at many of them they are considerably reduced, if not altogether remitted, in favour of those who can pass a certain prescribed, not difficult preliminary examination.

Being thereat thoroughly grounded in the entrance examination course for one of our Universities and having won, perhaps, in the meanwhile an intermediate exhibition or two and some valuable book prizes, he [illegible] one of these youths proceeds to the University, which he is almost sure to enter with much eclat; and there, with the help of a scholarship, exhibition, and the various other prizes which such a student is certain to obtain, and, in addition, private tuition, if such be necessary, without stint, he qualifies for one of the learned professions.

DISASTERS GOODLUCK.

Many a man promoted to a high office sorely rues the day in which he once rejoiced so much—that on which the news of his promotion reached him.

How many statesmen have lost their character for statesmanship after serving for a little while as Chief Secretaries for Ireland! How many colonels have been ruined by being put as generals in command of troops on active service? How many asistant-masters have acquired a truer knowledge of their own short-comings by being appointed to headmasterships while still unprepared by training, and perhaps, not fitted by nature at all, to discharge efficiently the numerous trying duties inalienable from the schoolmaster's daily life!

Promotion has been the ruin of thousands—men put to do big things who were fit only to do small things, or put to do things for which they had neither taste nor temper nor ability.

We cannot all be Archbishops, Prime Ministers, Lord Chancellors, Field Marshals, Admirals. The vast majority of us must be content with the lower seats—the only seats, perhaps, which we are qualified properly to fill. But we may be extremely lucky for all that.

There must be asses as well as Judases in the world. And the former have just as much luck as the latter, while they are the more generally useful of the two: but an ass must not imagine that he can win the Derby.

The laws and elements of chance are dealt with in a sensible and sound manner, characteristic of the writer, all through the book, and a somewhat heavy subject is dealt with in light and pleasant style.

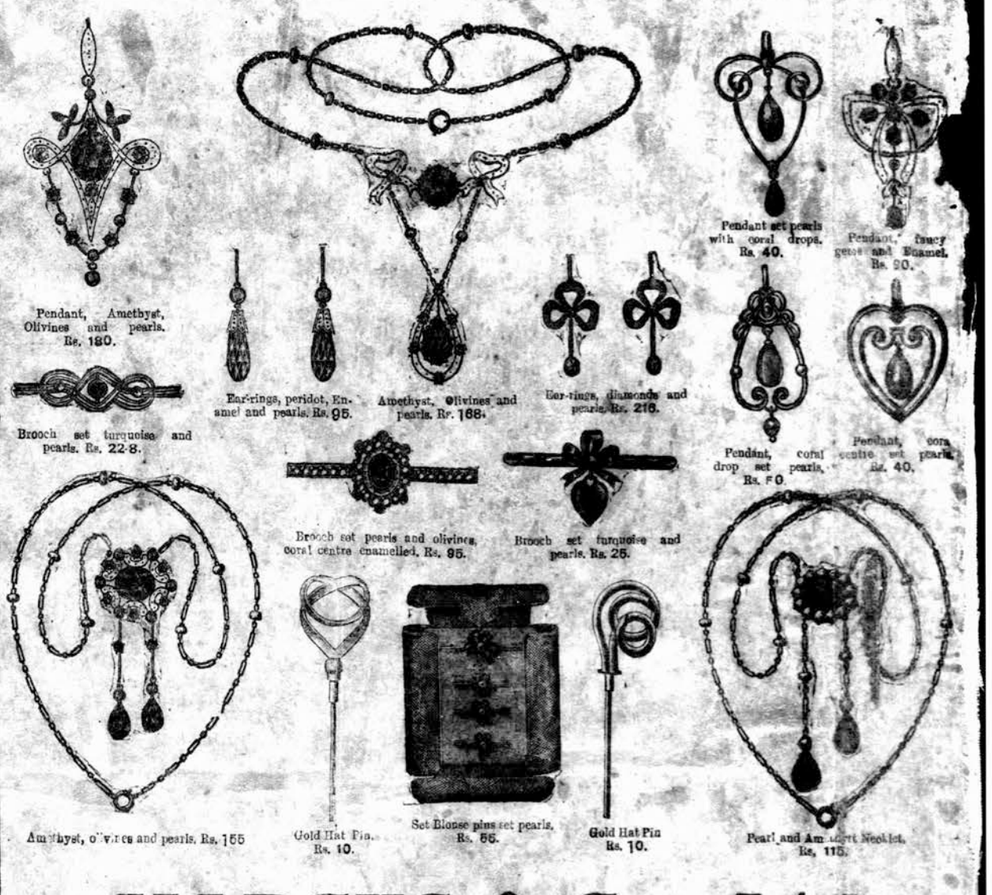
THE WAYS OF THE CUCKOO.

So strange are the ways of the cuckoo, and so few the recorded observations of the same, that any actual facts at first hand are specially welcome. And in the current, number of the "Field" Mr. F. Banister, of Epsom, gives some interesting notes of one he has had under observation. In two respects this cuckoo seems to have behaved rather differently from what is now generally accepted as the normal mode of proceeding. It did not lay its egg on the ground, and then carry it to the nest as other observers have seen it do. Carefully observing it with a glass, Mr. Banister is convinced that it actually laid the egg in the nest.

DIFFICULTY OF LAYING IN NEST.

The difficulty which a large bird like the cuckoo would experience in laying its egg in a small nest—especially if, as is sometimes the case, the nest is a covered one—is one of the arguments for supposing that it normally lays on the ground. It would not, however, be a very difficult process for a cuckoo to lay an egg in an open nest like the hedge-sparrow's, which was the one chosen in this particular case. Even in a covered nest, like that of the willow warbler, in which it is sometimes found, the feat, though somewhat of an acrobatic performance for the cuckoo, need not be supposed to be physically impossible. And it is permissible to believe that the cuckoo may sometimes lay on the ground and sometimes in the nest.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



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Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
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Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
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